

WEATHER FORECAST:

Tomorrow: Showers.

THE EVENING NEWS.

TEMPERATURE TODAY:

At 3 p. m., 76 degrees.

DEVOTED TO MAKING ADA A LARGER AND MORE PROGRESSIVE CITY

VOLUME 3

ADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1906

NUMBER 78

Among the modern luxuries are

Kirschbaum Suits

in tropical wears and weights for hot weather. All the style and fit of regular full-lined garments. Serges and worsteds; quarter-lined with mohair or pongee silk. Skeleton construction, firm, shape-retaining and cool. Ask for Kirschbaum clothes, (warranted.)

\$15.00 to \$30.00

Wear the eastern styles. We are sole agents for A. B. Kirschbaum & Company in Ada.

Scott-Hoard Co.

ROOSEVELT SAYS BRYAN WILL BE THE NOMINEE

Washington, June 21.—According to reports printed here, President Roosevelt is of the opinion that the regular Democratic candidate for President will be William J. Bryan. He believes that Mr. Bryan will be a strong candidate. "But," the President is reported to have said, "Taft could beat him."

Whether this is to be taken as a Presidential prophecy is not clear. The President did not say "Taft would beat him," nor did he say that any other candidate "could beat him." His remark, however, is understood to mean that he is no longer so insistent

that the Secretary of War shall go on the Supreme Court bench, but shall follow his inclination at the time it becomes necessary to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Brown.

All the other Presidential candidates, Fairbanks, Shaw, La Follette, Cannon, Root and Foraker, appear to be of the opinion that the President is strongly inclined toward casting his influence for Taft.

Clearance Sale.

Everything in millinery at cost. Mrs. W. J. Long. 75-d3t w2t

BIXBY HAS COMPILED A VALUABLE REFERENCE BOOK

Muskogee, I. T., June 21.—Commissioner Bixby has just completed and is having printed one of the most valuable reference books that has ever been printed for Indian Territory. It is a complete report of the work of the Dawes commission right down to date together with all of the laws enacted by congress touching on lands in Indian Territory. This book when completed will be a volume of approximately 400 pages. There will be 1,000 copies printed and they will be sold at actual cost to persons who want them. The price will be probably 75 cents each. The money will go into the treasury of the United States.

Such a book as this has never before been published and it will

be of the greatest value to every attorney practicing law in Indian Territory and will contain in full all the laws on which the title to Indian lands is founded, and will therefore be in demand by every person in any way interested in this country.

In the past the only information of this character was contained in the annual reports of the commission which did not attempt to cover the subject in any such manner as the present publication will, and in addition the annual reports were not printed for nearly a year after they were closed and on that account were completely out of date when issued. The present publication is authorized by the government and will be an authority.

SELECTING PUBLIC LANDS FOR NEW STATE COLLEGES

Guthrie, O. T., June 21.—The work of selecting 1,050,000 acres of public lands, which will be donated to the universities and colleges to be conducted under the supervision of the new state of Oklahoma, has begun. The statehood bill provides that this land shall be selected by the board for leasing school lands in the territory of Oklahoma immediately after the passage of the measure. Following instructions F. L. Wenner, secretary of the school land leasing board, left yesterday for Woodward, where he will begin the work of selecting these lands. He will go from there to Alva, El Reno and Lawton, where land offices are located, and file upon all the land that has not yet been taken for settlement.

Mr. Wenner stated that all of the public land not previously filed upon or opened to settlement by the laws in force in the territory will be taken up for the benefit of the universities and colleges of the new state. He estimates that there is just about enough public lands to make up the required 1,050,000 acres. Mr. Wenner stated that the board expects to have this land ready to be turned over to the state as soon as the machinery of the new commonwealth is set in motion. Most of the land which will be filed on by the board is located in the western part of Oklahoma, much of it in Beaver county. It is scattered, however, all over the territory in small tracts. Only a few years ago the school lands near Cleveland were considered practically valueless, but discoveries of oil and gas upon this tract have made it one of the most valuable assets of the Territory. The new state will probably lease it for agricultural and mining purposes wherever possible and may sell it later. Territorial officials estimate that this land as it stands is worth the minimum figure of \$5,000,000, and may become much more valuable later.

ASSERTS STATEHOOD TO BE ALL THE BETTER FOR DELAY

Kansas City, June 21.—H. H. Cook, who has studied the Oklahoma statehood question closely while his partner, E. C. Ellis, has been in congress, said yesterday that Oklahoma is many times better off because of recent changes in the bill. At the time Mr. Ellis voted with Speaker Cannon last winter he was severely criticised. "I am convinced," Mr. Cook said, "that while the insurgents voiced the popular sentiment demanding statehood for Oklahoma, they were really poor friends to the new state. For if they had had their way in March the state would have come into the union under much less favorable conditions than prevail under the bill recently passed. The opportunity for graft in mineral lands that were included in the state lands and school lands were unlimited in the first bill, but under the bill passed they are eliminated. "In the one item of common school lands Oklahoma is at least one-half million dollars better off than it would have been under the other bill. Had the bill been referred to the territories committee instead of the committee of conference, it would not have seen daylight. Mr. Ellis was criticised for his vote at the time, but results have shown the vote as cast was really very much in the interest of Oklahoma and the short delay is made up for many times by the advantages gained."

"ROUGH RIDERS" ARE OUT AFTER INDIAN BABIES

Muskogee, I. T., June 21.—Today four horsemen started out to the hills of the Cherokee nation for the purpose of enrolling babies of recalcitrant parents who will not enroll them that they may get an allotment. These "rough riders" must be able to speak Cherokee, be notaries public, and in addition have a sufficient knowledge of government work to enable them to make a correct application for enrolling an Indian. In addition they must know a great deal about full-blood Indians and be familiar with the country through which they are to travel.

They will go alone unannounced, in order to reach the Indians in their homes without giving them a chance to dodge into the brush and elude the government men as they have been in the habit of doing. This is the last chance the Indian babies will have: The time for making application for enrollment will expire on the 25 of July. As the time for final closing of the rolls

Wanted For Forgery.

Special to Evening News. Konawa, I. T., June 21.—Sheriff G. W. Tilley, of Waco, Texas arrived yesterday with requisition papers for V. J. Hardeman, a negro, who is wanted at that place for forgery in 1902. Lize Sanders arrested Hardeman a few days ago on information that he was wanted in Texas. He has been living near Konawa for several years and has a good reputation here.

By Mistake.

Special to Evening News. Center, I. T., June 21.—Dr. H. S. Holloway made a mistake that came near costing him his life. He took carbolic acid thinking was paragonic but the dose was not large enough to prove fatal although the consequences were severe. He is under the care of Dr. Craig.

COOL, BREEZY SUMMER CLOTHES

We've an excellent showing. Some skeleton lined; some without lining, in mighty nobby effects--blue serges, checks, plaids, stripes and a dozen different light-weight clothes.

A good suit from \$5.50 \$15.00

I. HARRIS.



PAINT THE TOWN RED

or any other color, with the celebrated True-Tagg Paint and its there to stay. It is the only paint that will withstand the intense heat, rain and wind peculiar to this climate. It is a high grade paint at a very low price, only \$1.25 per gallon. We also carry in stock a full line of Carriage and Wagon Paints, Neal's Enamel, Jap-a-lac, Glass, Putty, etc.

G. M. RAMSEY, Druggist. (Successor to Clark Drug Co.)

A Timely Suggestion

To Property Owners and Mortgagees:

Tornadoes and wind-storms have destroyed millions of dollars worth of property. In a few moments the savings of a lifetime disappear. Your property, or that held in trust by you, may at any time be similarly damaged or destroyed.

How would you be affected by such a loss? Are you insured?

A liberal form of contract protecting you in such an emergency can be had at low rates of premium from

OTIS B. WEAVER,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

PAUL W. ALLEN,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

Horses Boarded by Day or Week.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Best of Service.

Allen Livery Barn

South Townsend Ave.,

Phone 64.

OTIS B. WEAVER

Continues in the Real Estate Business

And will give careful and energetic attention to all business entrusted. He has some very large gains in Ada real estate. Manager for beautiful Sunrise Addition. Office headquarters for prospectors

Weaver Building, 12th and Broadway.

Patronize Home Industry

By Buying Ice From

Ada Ice and Fuel Co.

Keep Your Money at Home.

We Handle the Best Grades of Coal.

Phone 249.

Office at Ice Plant.

OVERDRAFTS

It is becoming well known by business men that overdrafts, whether large or small, are not approved by the comptroller of the currency. The large central banks allow overdrafts only in a very small way, and this, it matters not how small, is not approved by the powers that be. This unbusinesslike habit of overdrafts grew out of advancing on moving products, such as cotton, grain and fat stock on the move. The overdraft system is wrong and the man whose account is always overdrawn is the man who spends more money than he makes and will finally have no bank account.

Ada National Bank.

Capital and Surplus, \$63,500.

Ada, Ind. Ter

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, BUSINESS MANAGER

Entered as Second Class Matter March 26, 1904, at the Postoffice at Ada, Indian Territory, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1869.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC FANS AND IRONS

WE are receiving a shipment of 1906 Residence Electric Fans, which are beauties. We also have a line of Electric Smoothing Irons, which will make ironing day a pleasure. We cheerfully invite the ladies of Ada to visit our plant and examine these irons and fans

Ada Electric & Gas Co.

SUNSET ROUTE

OCEAN to OCEAN

Offers the Best

Fast Trains, Latest Dining, Sleeping and Observation Cars Between

New Orleans and California, Daily

Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and will carry you over the

Road of a Thousand Wonders

that you read so much and hear so much about from the press and the people. Oil burning locomotives all the way; no smoke, no cinders. For beautiful illustrated literature and other information, see nearest Sunset Ticket Agent

Might Come Handy.

"I love thee!" vowed the sentimentalist. "I swear it by yon blue sky—by the purple seas—by the green forest—by the yellow moon—by—"
"Say," interrupted the practical girl. "It would suit me a heap better if you'd put all that in black and white."
—Cleveland Leader

Sultan Fond of Canaries.

The sultan of Turkey has a great collection of canaries. He chooses them by the length of time they sing without stopping. Recently he paid a high price for an English canary, which sang, without a stop, for 20 minutes by the sultan's watch.

Most of Them Come Here.

Figures for 1904 show that 470,932 emigrants left Italy; those for 1905, which will soon be published by the ministry of the interior, reveal the exodus of 716,343 persons, a number never reached by any other country in the world.—Milan Secolo.

Managed Better in France.

In France the government requires the railroads to carry members of the chamber free and then deducts a sum equivalent to mileage from the salaries of the statesmen. This is one of those things they do better in France.
—Pittsburg Dispatch.

HELP WANTED.

No Energy. No Will Power. No Ambition. Losing Confidence in Self and the Confidence of Friends or Employers.

A State of Health That Needs Prompt Treatment to Ward Off Serious Disease.

Do you notice a large reduction in your vital energy? Are you losing hold on your place in the social world? Is your strength gone, constitution weak, appetite poor, digestion deranged, bowels constive, with uneasiness and symptoms of derangement in the region of the kidneys? Such a condition is the preliminary to Bright's Disease or some other serious kidney trouble. If this describes the state of your body, we urge upon you prompt action before your health is entirely beyond recovery. Prickly Ash Bitters is the remedy you need; it has a four-fold restorative effect. It stimulates the torpid liver, restores health in the stomach, strengthens and cures the kidneys, and through its peculiar yet agreeable laxative character it clinches the good work by thoroughly cleansing the bowels. It is a certain remedy for kidney and liver diseases.

Accept no substitute. Insist on having the genuine Prickly Ash Bitters with the large figure 8 in red on the front label.

Sold by Druggists, Price \$1.00 per bottle.

AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD

Their Merit Recognized and Rewarded Earlier Than It Is at Home.

Once more an American artist's picture holds the place of honor at the exhibition of the Royal Academy in London. Sargent had attained that honor; now it is Abbey's turn, with a picture distinctly American in subject, representing Columbus landing in the new world. Several other well-known American artists figure among the notable exhibitors. In the two annual picture shows now open in Paris, the same fact is true, reports the New York World.

American artists frequently complain, as do singers and musicians, that the surest way to distinction at home is recognition abroad. The protest implies that merit is not so readily accepted here as merit as it is in France and England.

The distinction attained by Sargent in London has done more than all his early successors in this country to assure his preeminence. The same may be said to be true of Abbey, although fame came to him easy as an illustrator. Something may be due to the circumstance that for years both have done most of their work abroad. Beyond a doubt, however, art is viewed far more hospitably in Paris and London than in New York. We have yet no art exhibitions that occupy so large a place in popular life as the regular shows of the two foreign capitals.

It is noteworthy also that more contemporary American artists have room in the Luxembourg museum, where living painters must await admission to the Louvre, than in our own Metropolitan. The Paris list counts about 25, among them Whistler, Sargent, Winslow Homer, La Farge, Alexander Harrison, Henry Mosler, Walter MacEwen, Carl Melchers, Miss Cassatt, Edwin L. Weeks and H. O. Tanner.

Under the old management American artists were treated with suspicion at the Metropolitan. It was sometimes difficult to get their works through the museum's doors even as gifts.

Fortunate, all that is being rapidly changed. Sir Purdon Clarke advocates the necessity of building up a representative American collection. Mr. George A. Hearn has donated a large fund, of which the income is reserved for the purchase of American works. It is a curious commentary on American taste that it was not until a foreign director was put in charge of the Metropolitan that American artists were promised something of the same public recognition they receive from the French government.

TURKEY WITH WOODEN LEG

Tale of a Gobbler That Smacks Some-what of the Munchausen Flavor.

In most communities there are certain persons who possess peculiar characteristics, habits and beliefs, and this is true of the "long shore sportsman" of the old Mother State as of persons dwelling elsewhere, says Forest and Stream.

Many of the old time sportsmen still carry and use their muzzle loading guns, which cannot be displaced by more modern arms. They usually manage to bag a good many birds and other game, and this is chiefly due, it is believed, to their knowledge of the habits of the game. They seldom go out without finding something.

A story is told of one gunner who if any of the shot should fall from his hands while loading his gun will at once return home and make no further effort to hunt that day, believing as he says, that those lost were his luck shot, and it would be useless for him to continue the hunt.

Another, whom I will call here Capt. Pete, is a sailor and all round sportsman. He loves to tell of his adventures with his dogs and gun, and is seldom seen without them. He tells many stories about the accuracy of Sweet Lips, his gun, and declares he can beat any man "a-shootin'" for a turkey in the United States of Virginia.

On the occasion of a turkey hunt near the Rappahannock river Capt. Pete claims to have shot a 40-pound wild turkey, for which he was offered \$4 cash. The gray whiskers on the turkey's breast were 18 inches long, and he had one wooden leg. Here Capt. Pete gives a laugh that could be heard a half mile away. "Sar, he was the biggest turkey I ever saw. There were 18 fellows in the bunch of us, and four others besides, and all ate a sumptuous meal from one-half of his breast."

Uncle Pete says he cannot account for that one wooden leg unless that turkey had been previously owned by some one as a pet wild turkey.

Natural Arm Chair.

A gardener in Korea has formed a natural arm-chair by twisting a growing vine to the required shape. It is also studded with seeds of the ginkgo tree, which have grown into the fiber of the vine. After the chair was fashioned in this way it was cut from the ground, dried and polished until it resembled mahogany. It is 3 feet 4 inches high, 25 inches wide and weighs over 100 pounds.

Banquet in a Coal Mine.

Lord Northcote, governor general of Australia, was entertained to a banquet in a coal mine at Newcastle, New South Wales. The banquet hall was 300 feet below the surface.

No Student of Shakespeare.

"What is your favorite play?" asked the girl who quoted Shakespeare. "Well," answered the youth with long hair, "I believe I like to see a man steal second as well as anything."
—Washington Star.

A Statehood Hall of Fame.

Guthrie, O. T., June 20.—Dr. Hugh Scott, assistant territorial secretary, has made a suggestion in regard to the erection of a capitol building on Capitol hill in this city which has started all the politicians talking. He proposes that there be a hall of statuary in the building, in which shall be placed busts of Delegate Maguire, ex-Governor Barnes and Henry Asp, in recognition of their great work in securing statehood. A well known politician here today stated that if this plan is carried out it may be necessary to make the niche large enough to contain the busts of two or three hundred statehood boomers and a few congressmen and senators who had a little to do with the passage of the statehood measure. He also suggests that a separate alcove be provided, in which the busts of Grist Mill Jones, Dennis Flinn, Senator Foraker and Senator Beveridge shall appear, and that a separate niche be provided in the basement for the image of "Uncle" Joe Cannon.

Frisco.

Summer tourist rates to points in the Southwest. Rate, one and one-fifth fare for round trip. Tickets on sale June 1st to September 30th. Final limit October 31st, 1906. This rate applies to many points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. Call and get particulars.

I. McNair, Agent,
Ada, I. T.

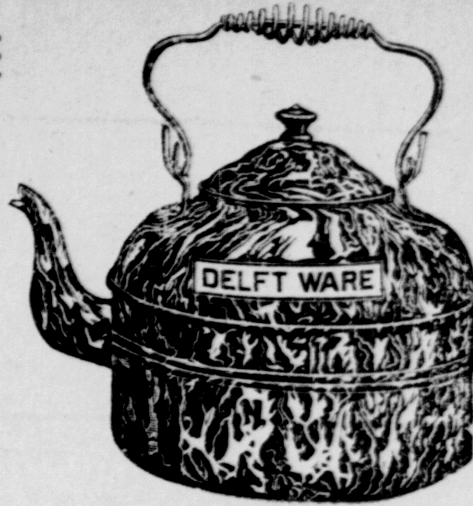
7200 Bottles in 4 Months

"Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure has gained favor with the trade more rapidly than any other chill tonic. We have sold nearly 50 gross in four months."
—Schuh Drug Co., Wholesale Druggists, Cairo, Ill. Sold on a signed guaranty by G. M. Ramsey Druggist.

Good appetite and cheerfulness follow the use of Prickly Ash Bitters. It purifies the blood, liver and bowels and makes life worth living.

THE MOST ELEGANT LINE

Of Enameled Ware in Ada Call and see. A nice enameled basting spoon given away with every piece of ware sold.



GASOLINE STOVES

And Gasoline. Croquet Sets, Screen Wire Doors, Poultry Netting, and everything usually kept in a first class hardware store, for sale by

R. E. HAYNES,

The Hardware Merchant.

Opposite Cit. Nat. Bank.
ADA, - IND. TER.

Prices Right



4 Trains a Day

Between

Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati

VIA

MONON ROUTE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.

Finest Pullman Equipment, Including Compartment Cars, Incomparable Dining-Car Service.

The "LIMITED," A NEW TRAIN, leaving Chicago at 11:20 p. m., arriving Cincinnati 7:35 a. m., and leaving Cincinnati 11:25 p. m., arriving Chicago 7:40 a. m., is an especially popular train. Carries Indianapolis layover sleeper.

Chas. H. Rockwell,
Traffic Manager.

Frank J. Reed,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE NEWS'

SOUVENIR ALBUM

Will Portray Ada and Ada Country in Beautiful Half Tone Pictures Made From :

Actual Photographs

There will be Nearly 150 Views and no Expense is being spared in Compiling the Work :

See Us About It

LOCAL NEWS

Try the News for job work.
Otis B. Weaver is some better today.

Chas. Little has gone to Wynnewood.

Dr. Bisant, dentist, over Ada National Bank.

D. W. Swaffar was at Center today on business.

B. H. Epperson returned last night from Konawa.

J. W. Byrd returned this morning from Denison.

Mr. Sharp Attorney for the O. C. railroad is here today.

Mr. Short, of Chickasha, was a business caller here today.

WANTED:—Lot of good clean rags at News office. Quick. tf

E. H. Lucas returned today from a business trip to Sherman, Texas.

Dr. B. H. Erb, dentist, Henley & Biles building. Phone No. 1. 233 tf

H. W. Hoffman, of the Chief Leader, at Konawa, was in town today.

M. B. Donaghey and wife leave tomorrow on a trip to New Mexico.

The Roff and Ada ball team will have a game in the ball park this afternoon.

Carlton Weaver is expected to arrive home Saturday from his northern trip.

Major H. M. Berry of Meridian, Miss., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. M. A. Cassidy.

J. B. Gay and W. D. Barrie were out yesterday on business for the Tie & Timber Co.

It is rumored that the Commercial Hotel, which is empty at present, will be re-opened soon.

Mrs. C. A. Galbraith will leave today to make an extended visit with relatives in Oklahoma City.

With every 25c cash purchase you get one chance on the handsome set of china at Tobin's.

78-1t

Mr. Taylor, a brother of Gov. Bob Taylor, of Tennessee is here in the interest of the Bob Taylor magazine.

Mrs. L. K. Claim left today to join her husband at Gainesville, Texas, which point they will make their future home.

Rev. Rippey and wife, who have been at Chickasha for the past two weeks, are expected to return Saturday morning.

Miss Fannie Hoopers, who taught the Indian school near town the past term, is learning to set type in the News office.

The Scott-Hoard firm not only intend to keep cool but intend that shopping in their store shall be a pleasure and are having electric fans put in today.

The members of the Eastern Star and Masonic orders are anticipating a very enjoyable time at the public installation tomorrow night.

Mrs. J. E. Bills is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Taylor of Austin, Texas, and Miss Edna Fulton, of Sherman, Texas. The latter will spend the summer here..

Z. E. Charlton, a former citizen of Ada but more recently of Wingo, Ky. He will keep in touch with the Ada country through the columns of the News.

Mrs. G. C. Kugle, who has been the guest of her parents, W. C. Lee and wife, for several weeks, left today for her home in Guymon, Okla., accompanied by her aunt, Miss Emma Barton.

Do You Need Shoes?

If you want a pair of Shoes that combine style, elegance and individuality with the best leather and excellent workmanship, why not try ours? You will be satisfied with your selection. The latest correct styles for men, women and children

CHAPMAN
The Shoe Man.

S. E. Chapman and wife and M. E. Sangster and wife are camping and fishing on Sandy. Their party will be re-enforced this evening by a crowd of young people.

The Roff ball team failed to materialize yesterday afternoon and the Ada team crossed bats. There was a slim attendance and the band boys did not get rich off the gate receipts.

To those who have had a photo made of their home for News' Souvenir Album, may obtain some of the photos at a great reduced price of the Peerless Portrait Co.

C. F. Trimble, a well known Christian evangelist of Guthrie, Oklahoma, will preach at the Christian church tonight. A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to come and hear him. He is said to be a speaker of ability.

Longest Day of Year.

Friday, June 22 is the longest day in the year. But it is longer by only a small fraction of a second than the several days preceding and following. From the 16th to the 26th the days are apparently of the same length, containing fourteen hours and fifty five minutes of sunshine each, but there is a gradual increase from the 16th to the 22nd, amounting to such a small fraction of a second that a great amount of figuring is required to determine the exact difference. After the 26th the days grow shorter than time required in bringing about the longest day. Through the latter part of July and all of August evenings indicate that the fall months are rapidly approaching. In the spring the duration of the days is not noticed as they are so near the same length.

A Breeze From the Gulf.

Rockport, Texas, June 19, 1906.
ADA NEWS, Ada, I. T.
The regular visits of the News are cheering to an old Adaite.
Hurra! for Statehood.
Now elect our old friend Judge Furman, her first Governor, and he will start the old ship of State out right, a good start is a race half won.

In lieu of a squib I send you a clipping from The Houston Chronicle concerning Tarpon fishing. Visitors are teeming into our breezy town now.

Yours Truly,
J. W. Collins.

Called a Pastor.

The Baptists have extended a call to Rev. Cameron, of McAlester, who filled the pulpit here so acceptably last Sunday evening. He is a native of North Carolina, but has preached at McAlester for several years, where, we understand, he is well liked both as a man and a preacher. It is not known yet whether he will accept the call or not but the members hope he will give it favorable consideration.

Maxwell.

We had a fine rain Sunday night. Crops are in a good condition and farmers are well pleased.

Mrs. Priscilla Summers is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. McIntyre near Maud, O. T.

Mrs. Lane entertained a number of friends at her home last Saturday evening.

A term of school began here last week. Miss Hettie Dile, of Oklahoma City is teaching it. She seems to be an accomplished young lady and we wish her success in her work.

The Maxwell and Konawa ball teams played ball here last Sunday. It was a close game but the home boys won.

Maxwell people were greatly elated over getting statehood and we hope it will bring us better schools, better roads, better churches and more advantages in every way. A good school goes far toward making a good town. Let us all help to make our school one of the best in the country.

Canadian Valley Survey.

Porter, I. T., June 21. Chief Engineer J. T. Payne, of the Canadian Midland road, has arrived here with a gang of surveyors who are making a preliminary survey for a new railroad to run from Kansas City to El Paso, Texas. It will cross the Grand River in Indian Territory, passing through the towns of Waggoner, Porter, Haskell, Beggs and Hampton, crossing the Fort Smith & Western at that point. At Ada it will cross the Canadian Southern. Two hundred miles of the preliminary survey have already been made.

OUR BUSINESS

is to dispense PRESCRIPTIONS in the RIGHT WAY. It was not learned in a day, but took YEARS OF STUDY and persistent work. Our drugs are always pure and fresh, compounded accurately, priced honestly, and backed by a guarantee that they are just what we represent them to be.

Mason Drug Co.

Telephone 55.
Ada, - I. T.

Center.

Crops are the finest we have seen for a number of years. Oats are very fine, and the prospect for corn is excellent. Cotton, while small on the uplands is fine in the bottoms.

W. T. Tarkington was on our streets Thursday. He is engaged in the well business.

At a recent meeting of the school board Hugh Stephenson, O. T. Midlock and G. L. Burrows were elected trustees. Center has one of the finest schools in this part of the country.

Center is not dead if the rail road did miss us. If you do not believe it come over and see the business transacted here on Saturdays. Every one works in harmony and for each other's good.

The rain did much good to growing crops.

\$100 Reward.

\$50,000 reward for horses; \$50,000 reward for thief.
Stolen on night of May 23, from Wells Bros. at Ardmore, I. T.:

One black mare nine years old, 15 hands, right hind foot white.
One bay filly 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands, no white, fresh wire cuts on forearms.

Bay filly, four years, no white, 15 1/2 hands, heavy mane and tail, old wire cut across throat and to the left, due to foal June 1, 1906.
Red sorrel filly, red mane and tail, 4 years old, 15 hands high, 2 inch star, right hind leg white half way to hock, left one white to ankle, old wire cut on right foot on outside, due to foal June 1, 1906.

Phone, write or wire. 67
L. D. Stone, Chickasha, I. T.



Travel Right

When you have occasion to travel, use the same discrimination in buying a ticket that you would in buying anything else. Assure yourself in advance of what you may expect in the way of comfort and convenience en route.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad

with through trains (over its own rails) from St. Louis and Kansas City in the north, to San Antonio and Galveston in the south, offers a ready solution to the vexed question—"How to go?"

If there is any information you would like about a prospective trip, write me. I'll gladly give you the information and if possible have my representative call on you and personally assist you in every way. Think of my offer when you next have occasion to travel. Address:

W. S. ST. GEORGE,
General Passenger & Ticket Agt.
Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.
Tickets are on sale everywhere, via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

I have opened the

Twelfth Street Meat Market

and ask a share of your patronage. Nothing but the best of meats will be carried and your patronage will be given the most careful attention.

C. L. HICKEY.

WANTS

FOR SALE:—Two cars of one and two year old mules, gentle, good colors, out of good mares. Will make 15 to 16 hand mules when grown.
57-20t 10tw-7
J. H. Roper,
Itasca, Hill County, Texas.

Souvenir Views.

Below we give a partial list of half-tone views which will be found in our handsome Souvenir Album. The cuts are made from actual photographs, printed in Sepia ink on fine calendared paper. This work of art will show Ada and Ada country to the world as she has never been shown before. If your residence, office or business does not show in this list see us at once, before it is too late:

Two interiors Harris hotel.
Several fine street scenes.
Parnell's 30-acre orchard.
Presbyterian church.
Baptist church.
New Methodist church.
Christian church.
Cumberland Pres. church.
North side school building.
South side school building.
Wilson lumber yard.
Ada fire department.
First National bank building.
Ada
Citizens "
Kyle's busses and barn.
Ada ice plant.
Sledge & Tolbert lumber yard.
Carney's livery barn.
Branding stock cattle.
Picking cotton.
Wheat threshing.
Chopping cotton.
Three views of cotton oil mill.
Three views of light plant.
Strawberries, 5 1/2 inches in cir.
Soros club.
XXth Century club
Ada flouring mill.
P C swine, F Huddleston
Berkshire swine, C W Floyd
P C swine, Daniel Hayes
Duncan block
United States officials at Ada
Int. Haynes' h'd w're store.
" Crawford & Bolen office.
" Surprise store.
" Ramsey's drug store.
" Cox Greer dry goods store.
" Mason drug store.
" Powers' hardware store.
" Browall & Faust's office.
" Dr. Martin's office.
" Ada Fur. & Coffin Co. store
" Webb & Ennis' law office.
" Duke Stone's law office.
" Crowder's barber shop.
" Epperson & Dean's office.
" L C Andrews' law office
" Duncan's furniture store
Residence of S M Torbett
" J B Tolbert
" H M Furman
" A M Croxton
" John Beard
" E W Hardin
" Dr Martin
" Dr McMillan
" A H Constant
" J F M Harris
" U G Winn
" R W Simpson
" Dr Hodges
" B A Mason
" Dr Brents
" Jno L Barringer
" Dr Nolen
" Dr Shands
" Frank Jones
" Dr Browall
" Tom Hope
" C M Chancey
" M B Donaghey
" W C Graves
" T J Little
" Frank Jackson
" L T Walters
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New location on Main street third door west of Rollow's corner.

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FISHERMAN'S DAUGHTER.

By HELEN CHASE.

Luke came striding along the creek road with haste. He and Capt. Hutchinson were to sail over in the Bay Queen, the trim little sailboat moored just over yonder, and land at one of the beaches six miles away. They would sleep in a certain shelter but known to all the old salts on the coast, and be up bright and early to do a day's fishing. Then home again over the bay on Christmas Eve, and ho! for the grand Christmas party "Mis' Hutcherson" was to give!

"Hi, Luke!" sang out the captain, hailing him as he came up the path to the house. "Jes' wonderin' whar'n Tophet you wuz!"

"Where's Celeste?" said Luke, his strong face taking on a gentle look.

"She'll be here directly," said Mrs. Hutchinson, evasively.

Celeste was the daughter of her first marriage. She had been a dainty, old little waif, who had never enjoyed her stepfather, either in her childhood or girlish days. Luke gave her a dog-like devotion, and she had accepted his love in the same passive way she had taken everything else in her unsatisfied, restless life, among people with whom she had no sympathy, even to the patient, honest mother who bore her.

"Can't wait for no courtin' bizness to-day," said the old bayman, petulantly, who couldn't see how Luke could fancy Celeste, with her pale face, while Evelynia, his own pretty daughter, with her poppy-colored cheeks, was nigh.

"Evy," he called, but she had slipped away down the path. "Fur's I know, Celeste is off somewhere 'long o' Pierre, an' that'll make Luke right mad to see 'em together."

Pierre was a young Frenchman who had played for dancing at the big summer hotel of the place, and who now lingered, making music with his violin for country balls and dances.

As the Bay Queen glided away from the shore into open water a gleam of a bit of red stuff caught Luke's eye in a secluded spot on the beach; and the good bayman's red left his cheek as he saw Celeste, with a gay scarf wrapped about her, and the arms of



"CAN'T WAIT FOR NO COURTIN' BIZNESS."

"that Kanuck cuss" around her, her face full of a joy such as he had never seen upon it before.

That night they slept in the shelter but to the booming of the surf, and next morning made for a point on the beach where the captain "always struck the biggest streak of fish luck." Noon came, and the lovely blue sky of the morning had given place to melancholy gray heavens, and the wind had sprung up petulantly.

"Luke, seems ter me ye're dretful oneasy," growled the captain from his seat "forrad." "Plenty o' time yit to h'ist sail and away 'fore night; can't leave this pint yit; biggest streak o' fish luck I ever saw."

An hour passed. It began to grow dark and threatening. The captain swore gently, but he quit fishing and began to make preparations to sail home.

Barely had they got into the channel when the squall struck them. The Bay Queen leaped forward like a frightened thing.

There was a sudden roar behind them, a rising of a solid wall of water. The boat listed and went over with a last convulsive effort to hold her own, and the cry of the doomed men rang out sharply above the horrible din of the storm.

A great fire of drift-wood blazed in the settin'-room of the old captain's house. It was a wild Christmas eve that the marsh folks had come to celebrate within it.

Pierre's merry bow had drowned the noise of the rising storm for a time, but at last "it would not down," and its rush and swirl were heard above the reels and waltzes which the fiddler had played. The supper was hurried forward that those who lived at a distance might have time to reach their homes before the storm broke. The guests ate and drank while the bay lashed and foamed beyond the marsh. At last the "good-byes" were hurriedly said, the jolly party trooped off from the old homestead on the creek.

And the storm burst! Shrieking and walling and moaning, the wind swept down upon the land. It surged against the old house, and the women shuddered as they thought of their men at sea.

Pierre had stayed with the women in the little house on the marsh. He drew close to Celeste, laughing and telling droll stories to divert her.

"I hate that 'Kanuck,' so I do," said

Mrs. Hutchinson, as she hurried out into the kitchen to shut out the hateful sight. She was jealous for the absent Luke.

The storm was now a fearful thing. In all her 30 years of living on the bay front Mrs. Hutchinson remembered nothing like it. Pierre got out his violin and tried to drown the noise of it with loud, brilliant music, but he could not conceal nor cover the trembling of the house, the terrible shiver of every beam, rafter and plank within it.

Suddenly a thin stream of water crept under the front door.

"Lord a-massy," cried Mrs. Hutchinson, "the crick's a-risin'!"

Even so, it was. The water gained rapidly; it was a foot—two feet—deep upon the floor. The women got together some fuel, bread, blankets and a flask of spirits, and all together they ascended the narrow stairs—perhaps for the last time, they thought—to the garret. Then Pierre kindled a fire in the little air-tight stove, and the four sat down to await the end of the tempest, or else a sudden lifting of the old house by the tide surging around it, and a swift sweeping of the ancient structure out to sea.

"Aho! aho! Somebody open that window!" There was a sudden thud against the side of the house as a boat came up under the window. "The house'll never stan' till mornin'. You'll all be swept away! Come, hurry up! We've come to take you off!"

It was Joe Bradley, the boldest young bayman of the shore, who shouted these words to them as he kept his boat with great difficulty alongside of the house.

"The rest kin go if they wants to," said Mrs. Hutchinson; "but, as fur me—"

Her sentence remained unfinished, and in the tumult and confusion may have been misunderstood. At any rate, Celeste and Pierre got into the boat, which a violent gust of wind wrenched away from the house, and it was seen no more.

The two deserted women crept close together, clasping each other's hands, and thus they kept their lonely vigil in the now desolate house.

"Let's sing somethin', ma," said Evelynia, after they had watched that half an hour or so. "Don't you kinder miss Pierre's fiddle music? An' its Christmas mornin', too, now—it's four o'clock."

The pale unearthly light of the Christmas dawn stole into the room. What a sight met the eye, as its pallid beams illuminated the landscape! A raging, furious sea filled the spot where yesterday had stretched pleasant meadows and gardens, and where stood the houses of the neighbors, submerged to their upper stories most of them were now. Bits of wreckage, and boats floating bottom upward, were everywhere seen.

"Aho! aho!" again shouted Joe Bradley, coming back. "Got enny grub?"

"Yes," they shouted back, "thank ye," and then Evelynia faltered out: "Have you—have you seen anything of the Bay Queen?"

"Not yit," answered Joe, trying to speak courageously.

"An' S'leste—" said her mother, hastily.

"All right," was the brief answer, as Joe pulled quickly away.

The water began to subside and, as if worn out, the storm abated. One hour after another the two women sat with despairing eyes fixed on the distant horizon. But no battered and bruised Bay Queen came, beating her way slowly into the creek. The women scanned with feverish eyes each bit of wreckage that floated by, fearing to recognize some portion of the brave little craft.

A third time Joe's boat came up to the window with offers of assistance. The skipper would take them away anywhere they wished to go. There was his mother, now, whose house was dry and warm. She would be only too glad to take them in.

"No," said Mrs. Hutchinson, "S'leste would be comin' back soon." Then, eying Joe sharply, she said: "Where is she? What cher keepin' back from me?"

"Wall, if yer will know," said Joe, as if every word were being forced out of him, "S'leste and Pierre went to the city this mornin' after Father McKay had marri'd 'em."

The mother sat as if stunned. Evelynia crept to her softly, and said:

"You know, ma, as there was things 'bout S'leste that wan't in us to understand. Po'try and that air high music, an' sech like; an' Pierre, he understood all them strange, uncommon things, an' she c'd talk to him 'bout 'em like she couldn't to us, an' so we musn't blame her so much, for she loved Pierre, an' when you love anybody—"

Evelynia's voice sank down to a whisper. She looked out at the sea and covered her face with her hands.

Another hour passed. The short December day was drawing to a close. Suddenly there was a great noise and commotion under the window; Joe Bradley, shouting and laughing:

"Hullo, there, Mis' Hutcherson! The Bay Queen's heerd from; she drifted right onto the beach whar the life-savin' station men be, capsize'd, an' Luke an' the cap'n held on. The cap'n, he's putty much beat out, and won't be hum for a day or two, but—"

Evelynia could stand it no longer. She rushed down the slippery stairs, tore open the door with strong, desperate fingers, plunged into a foot of water, as she cleared the porch, and found Luke's great, burly arms about her.

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THE CRIMINAL.

(A True Story.)

By FRANK BARKLEY COPLEY.

In the course of his career, Skinny had been a pickpocket, thug, sneak-thief and burglar. He had also killed his man—a detective. Nearly 20 years of his life had been spent in prison.

He was now 35 years old. He was born in a tenement house, down near the Battery in New York City.

At the tender age of seven, Skinny was sent to the Catholic protector in Westchester for tapping the till in a bakery. There he met a boy about a year older than himself who was in for picking pockets. His name was Tommy Tobin.

Before they were 18 they had been repeatedly imprisoned, and were classed by the police among New York's most dangerous criminals. Skinny was barely 21 when he tripped up a detective who was chasing a pickpocket. The detective blackened his eyes and punched his nose out of joint, and three days later Skinny attacked him in the street with a knife.

At first it was thought the detective would recover, and Skinny, pleading guilty to felonious assault, got off with a sentence to four years in Sing Sing. Soon after he "went up" his victim died; but Skinny could not now be prosecuted for murder, and so he escaped the gallows.

After that the police hounded him more than ever. Once six detectives got him in a cell at police headquarters and pounded him within an inch of his life; then he was sent back to Sing Sing on a trumped-up charge of grand larceny. During that term he spent two weeks in the "cooler," or dark cell, for cursing the keeper, and that is how he developed his lumbago.

Whatever may be said about Sing Sing to-day, its conditions at that time certainly were not conducive to the development of athletes, neither was it a place where men were likely to be filled with the joy of living. Skinny's lumbago steadily grew worse; his sullen stoicism began to yield; and it was in the spring of 1896 that he, with two years more to serve, and no prospect beyond that but more hounding by the police, finally gave way to the despair that was gripping his soul and began to hoard his morphine tablets. The



HE AGAIN READ THE LETTER.

prison physician gave him now and then a little morphine to relieve his sufferings.

"Be careful how you use the tablets," the doctor had said one day, "20 will kill a man."

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight"—slowly Skinny counted his little flat pills—"ten, twelve, fourteen—sixteen." Only four more, and he would have ready to hand an easy escape from his sufferings.

On that very day a new era dawned for Sing Sing. Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth came there to begin the work of the Volunteer Prison League. She had a theory that if convicts were treated, not as wild animals, but as human beings, they would respond; that what was needed in the case of the great majority of confirmed criminals was a little sympathy and love. Her ideas amused the prison officials; but, believing she had only to test her theory to be convinced of its impracticability, they agreed that the 700 prisoners should be assembled in the chapel on Sunday, May 24, 1896, to hear her talk.

The scene was a strange one. In the body of the chapel sat the 700 men in stripes, their faces shaven, their hair closely cropped, most of them debased, vicious, vile; while about them hovered their armed and vigilant keepers. On the platform stood all alone the winsome little woman with the sweet voice and the gracious presence.

She did not preach a sermon. As a woman speaking unto men, she simply tried to make them take the common-sense view of the suffering engendered by sin, and the happiness that comes from right living, and she promised that if any man present wished to start anew when he got out of prison, and would come to her, she would see he got a chance. Then she asked all that were desirous of turning over a new leaf to stand up.

Summer came and went, with Skinny still nervously fingering his morphine tablets. Constantly he brooded over the remarkable woman that called convicts her friends and boys. Way, she spoke of them and addressed them as if there really was something good in them! On his bed of pain he tried to picture what she looked like. One night he cried out:

"My God! but she must be all right!"

From out their hiding place he drew the tablets—he had 20 now—ground them up with the heel of his shoe, and blew the dust out into the corridor. The struggle had lasted five months. It was in the latter part of October

that Skinny applied to the chaplain for permission to write an extra letter.

"To whom are you going to write?" he was asked.

"Mrs. Booth," he answered.

Never a man awaited with more eagerness a reply to a letter. Days passed without its being received, and Skinny began to regret what he had done. Then one memorable day he received this:

"34 Union Square, New York City, November 6, 1896. 'My Dear Friend: I was very glad to get your letter of the 27th. I should have answered it sooner, only I am sure you will understand how busy I have been since I have come home."

"I am very glad that you have written me so freely. I thoroughly believe all that you say, and I want to assure you that I, for one, think that there is hope for you, and I will gladly do all I can to help and encourage you. I think there is every reason why you should be cheered to go on and do better, while you are even in prison as well as when you come out of it."

"I am determined that those who are trying to lead straight, honest lives shall have a chance, never mind how many terms there are back of them."

"I am particularly interested in those who never had a chance; so you can remember now that you have at least one friend who will stand by you and help you while you prove yourself thoroughly sincere and earnest."

"I will gladly send you the Volunteers' Gazette, and I hope that its pages may be a cheer and inspiration to you."

"Now I pray that the dear Lord may fill your heart with hope, and enable you to begin to lead a new life right there in Sing Sing."

"Believe me, your friend to help you, MAUD B. BOOTH."

Skinny read the letter in a kind of stupor. One sentence, however, had burned itself into his brain. It had been underscored. "I thoroughly believe all that you say." There was a good woman in the world that believed in him! To make sure he was not mistaken he again read the letter. Still he was not convinced, and for the third time he read it.

Slowly its purport dawned on his consciousness. He had a friend in a good woman that was going to stand by and help him! Sitting on his cot in his little cell, there in the grim old prison, this convict, this thief, this thug, bowed low his closely-cropped head, while tears rained down his hardened features and watered the prison stripes.

Since November, 1899, Skinny has been in the employ of a leading manufacturer of New York city who is interested in Mrs. Booth's prison work.

When he started out on his new life, Skinny had to prove his mettle. Until he regained his strength he collected donations with a horse and wagon for Hope Hall, where Mrs. Booth's "boys" live while they recover from the effects of their imprisonment. Beginning work for the manufacturer, he had a hard time. Sometimes he made only \$3.50 a week, and never more than five dollars.

Then he received the job of running the elevator at a regular salary of \$10 a week, with the privilege of lodging in a room in the factory. Skinny was rich now. In a little more than a year he had \$300 in the savings bank. And what do you think he did with it? Every cent he turned over to a friend who had a large family and was out of work. He missed the money, too; for there was a girl in the factory about whom he was entertaining serious thoughts.

The romance was brought to a crisis when Skinny got his foot crushed in the elevator. The foot had to be turned all night, and the girl insisted upon acting as nurse. That made Skinny tell Mrs. Booth he wished to marry. She approved, on the condition that the girl be informed about his past life. Skinny accordingly gave his sweetheart this information, and the view she took of the matter was that his many years of imprisonment made his present honest life all the more admirable. They were married in November, 1901, Mrs. Booth, who is an ordained clergyman, performing the ceremony.

Skinny's employer lent him money to furnish a flat, and his employer's wife and Mrs. Booth saw that the bride needed nothing essential. Although their means were limited, Mr. and Mrs. Skinny prospered from the start. Each week something was set aside to discharge their debt, and when Skinny, a year later, was promoted to the post of night watchman at a salary of \$14 a week, they were soon free and clear.

At the present day, Skinny continues to mount guard every night over property worth thousands of dollars. His home on First avenue is as scrupulously clean a place as you could hope to find. And there you now will see two little baby girls. When they become 16 years old they are going to join the Volunteers.

Recently Skinny was asked if he had felt any temptation to steal since he came out of prison in 1898.

"Well," he replied, "you know they say that once a crook always a crook."

"But how is it with you?" it was insisted.

"Now look here," said Skinny, "why should I want to steal? I've got a good wife who knows how to keep house, and two fine kids, and \$125 in the bank. Why, I've got everything in life I want!"

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The One Who Loved a Soldier.

By EDWIN BALMER.

They bundled him into the hospital, a mile to the rear of the advance line, where he fell. The field surgeon, who was very busy that day, hastily bandaged the young officer's face and forehead before turning his patient over to the native attendant. "Watch him carefully, Noto," he said, as the Tagal took his master in his arms, "he is delirious—er—he is out of his mind. Watch him carefully."

The doctor turned to attend another case, and the Filipino held his master gently but firmly down upon the cot.

The soldier murmured to himself as he slept, and seemed troubled and uneasy in his mind, so that the servant listened curiously to learn his master's need.

"Ah, he talks of a woman," the native said, wonderingly to himself, "and of one woman, as is the manner of these men. Can a woman of yours come to this place, my master? Lie still; she cannot." But the wounded man smiled slightly and seemed quite content as he reassured himself again: "She will come. She has promised, and I need her now. She will come."

He knew that she had come as soon as they laid him down in the new place which neither jolted nor rolled about. He could not recognize her voice as she spoke to him, but she caught him in her arms and cried with him, as he had known all along that she would do.

"Victor, dear," she said. "Victor, you know me? O, you must know me?"

He tried very hard to comprehend, but he could not. Yet he smiled contentedly and pressed her hand. "She has come to me. She is here," he repeated, and then, as his mind wandered: "Victor? She talks of Victor. Who is he?"

The surgeon, who, accompanied by the girl, had come from the east to perform the operation in that San Francisco hospital, bent over his patient; but as the sick man murmured on incoherently, the specialist turned to the girl beside him.

"The organic trouble is relieved, I think," he said, and his tone was professionally even. "That is, I have done



LOOKED INTO HER FACE.

all that I can. The operation is quite successful—mechanically," he added, slowly.

"You mean?"

For days and weeks she seldom left the sick man's side.

"He does not know even me," she said to the attendant doctor in the hospital. Listen. What does he mean?"

"She has come to me," the sick man repeated over and over again. "She had promised to come, and she is here. But why does she say she is the other? Why does she say she is Grace? For what is Grace to me, since she is here?"

"Again the girl bent over him. 'Yes, Victor, dear,' she said. 'This is Grace who has come to you. O, don't you know me?'"

But again the sick man cried out, impatiently: "She is here. Why does she talk of the other?"

They would not allow her to be present during the second operation. The months of constant watching and nursing had worn upon her, and they thought it better that she should not see the almost inevitable failure of the second time. After it was over the surgeon went to the girl's room.

"Is he—what is it?" she cried. "What is it? O, I am strong. I can bear it."

She threw her hands forward beseechingly as she spoke, and the surgeon, realizing that his manner was misunderstood, came forward and took her hands in his own.

"He will see," the old doctor said, "and his mind is already clear. The operation, my dear, has been entirely successful—more so than we could possibly have hoped for."

He hesitated awkwardly, as if in doubt how to proceed, and his tone was not the bearer of good tidings. He looked strangely at the girl before him; it seemed to surprise him that she had borne the weeks of anxiety with a courage that had only added a sweet earnestness to the beauty of her face. He drew her toward him, but she, realizing that he was concealing something, held back.

"What is it?" she asked. "You must not try to deceive me now. It is better," she went on, steadily, "that I know the whole truth. There is a complication?"

"Yes," the other replied, reluctantly, "there is a complication; but not as you understand it. They will say that I have made the blind to see again, and that I have restored the mind of the insane—and because I was

the machine which did the work, I will have to let them say it. But it will not be true. And so," he continued, "I have come to say that you are the one who accomplished it all. I had given him up; but you did not. With any other surgeon you might still have succeeded; but I, without you, would have been helpless."

Again he stopped abruptly, but Miss Sherman made him proceed.

"What is it?" she persisted. "That was not what you came to say."

"No, it was not. That was merely the pleasant part. The rest—the rest," he repeated doubtfully, "is harder, and I do not know how to say it. But you remember that in his delirium he seemed to think you two women—or at least another woman. He did not connect your name with that other woman; but, nevertheless, he seemed to identify your presence with her. So we thought that perhaps his memory of you was confused and that you really were the one he kept asking for. But, my dear," the surgeon went on, hurriedly, and as a man who would finish an unpleasant task, "he did not know that you were the one who had come, and he was not asking for you. There is another who has taken your place in his thoughts. He thinks only of that girl, and he supposes that she has been with him all the time. That, I think, is the complication."

"And when you told him it was I?"

"We have not told him yet. He is very weak, and it is better that he should think that the girl he loves and upon whom he depends is the one who has been with him and will continue to be at his side."

As he finished an attendant hurried in.

"If Miss Sherman is ready," he said, "had you not better bring her in? Your patient, sir, is very restless."

Without waiting for a reply the other hastened away; so the surgeon turned to the girl beside him.

"I have sent for the other woman," he continued, as if he had not been interrupted. "She is Eleanor Clayton, of New York. I believe you know the family. She cannot be here for four days. During that time his eyes will remain bandaged. His recollection will not be acute; and as he will not see, he need not know that she is not or has not been here. He depends upon her so much that it would harm him to know the truth. There are only four days more before Miss Clayton may arrive—and he must not know yet."

He half put his arm about her to support and comfort her in case she should need it; but she shook him off. It was she, not himself, who led the way into the room where the sick man lay.

And then, on the fourth morning, when they unbandaged his eyes and Eleanor Clayton arrived from New York, Miss Sherman broke down completely. For the last few days, only the force of her will had kept up the strength impaired by the weeks of constant anxiety. And now, as she realized that she was to see him no more, and that he, who owed his mind and sight to her, would not see her, it was more than she could bear. Accordingly, she went to her little apartment near the ward where she had watched, and waited for new strength for her solitary journey home.

Yet, as she approached the hallway, a strange cry stopped her, so that she stood still and heard all. There had been a confusion of sounds, and voices when the other woman entered, but almost at once a bewildered cry came from the officer's lips.

"What is it?" he cried, wonderingly. "What is the matter? My eyes! My eyes! Yes—Yes. They are all right. I see. I see again. And I see that you are here. You are here," he repeated, and yet there was a strange incredulity in his tone. "But when I did not see you it was so different. I can see you now and know that you are here; but—but when I close my eyes, why, is it that I cannot feel that you are here as before?"

He passed his hand confusedly over his eyes. "Yes, I see. I see. I have regained my sight; but what—what is it that I have lost?"

The woman beside him bent nearer. "What is it, my dear? Can I do nothing?"

Again he passed his hand wearily over his brow.

"Why has my sight changed everything?" he demanded, almost fiercely. "Oh, no, no! I didn't mean that. I am sick, and perhaps I do not know what I say. I see you at last, and know that you are here, and have been with me through it all. Some day when I am stronger, I will know how to thank you. I suppose I am very weak—and tired, and—and I think—I think—I want to be alone."

He closed his eyes, and sinking back exhausted, he seemed to fall asleep. Eleanor Clayton, at a sign from the doctor, quietly withdrew, and for a moment left the slumbering man alone. It was then that Miss Sherman entered the room and knelt at the side of the man she loved. She bent forward and kissed the hand which lay beside him; and something more than mere contact must have disturbed his slumbers, for suddenly he awoke. "It's all right again," he murmured, "I can feel that you are here again. It is all right."

Then, as she knelt beside him, he opened his eyes again and looked into her face. He did not seem to understand at once; but nevertheless he smiled quite happily and contentedly as he put all his strength to draw her to him.

"You are She," he said; "the one who came."

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ADA, IND. TER., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1906.

NO. 74.

STATEHOOD BILL

Full Text of the Enabling Act Granting the Territories of Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona a Right to Adopt a Constitution and Vote on Admission to Union

A Bill to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states; and to enable the people of New Mexico and of Arizona to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territory of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, as at present described, may adopt a constitution and become the State of Oklahoma, as hereinafter provided: Provided, That nothing contained in the said constitution shall be construed to limit or impair the rights of person or property pertaining to the Indians of said Territories (so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished) or to limit or affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any law or regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights by treaty, agreement, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had never been passed.

Sec. 2. That all male persons over the age of twenty-one years, who are citizens of the United States, or who are members of any Indian nation or tribe in said Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and who have resided within the limits of said proposed state for at least six months next preceding the election, are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form a constitutional convention for said proposed state; and all persons qualified to vote for said delegates shall be eligible to serve as delegates; and the delegates to form such convention shall be one hundred and twelve in number, fifty-five of whom shall be elected by the people of the Territory of Oklahoma, and fifty-five by the people of Indian Territory, and two shall be elected by the electors residing in the Osage Indian reservation in the Territory of Oklahoma; and the governor, the chief justice, and the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma shall apportion the Territory of Oklahoma into fifty-six districts, as nearly equal in population as may be, except that such apportionment shall include as one district the Osage Indian reservation, and the governor, the chief justice, and the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma shall appoint an election commissioner who shall establish voting precincts in said Osage Indian reservation; and shall appoint the judges for election in said Osage Indian reservation; and two delegates shall be elected from said Osage district in such manner as may be provided by said governor, chief justice, and the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma; and the judges of the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory shall apportion the said Indian Territory into fifty-five districts, as nearly equal in population as may be, and one delegate shall be elected from each of said districts; and the governor of the said Oklahoma Territory, together with the judge senior in service of the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory, shall by proclamation in which such apportionment shall be fully specified and announced, order an election of the delegates aforesaid in said proposed state at a time designated by them within four months after the approval of this act, which proclamation shall be issued at least sixty days prior to the time of holding said election of delegates. That the judges of the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory shall, for the purpose of said election, establish and define the necessary election precincts and appoint three judges of election for each precinct, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, which judges may appoint the necessary clerk or clerks; that the said judges of election, so appointed, shall supervise the election in their respective precincts, and canvass and make due return of the vote cast to the judges of the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory, who shall constitute the ultimate and final canvassing board of said election and whose certificates of election shall be prima facie evidence as to the election of delegates, and the election for delegates in the Territory of Oklahoma shall be conducted, the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates of all persons elected to such convention issued in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said Territory regulating elections for delegates to congress. That the election laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, as far as applicable and not in conflict with this act, including the penal laws of said Territory of Oklahoma relating to elections and illegal voting, are hereby extended over the Indian Territory for the purpose of the elections provided for in this act. The capital of said state shall temporarily be at the city of Guthrie, in the present Territory of Oklahoma, and shall not be changed therefrom previous to anno Domini nineteen hundred and thirteen, but said capital shall, after said year, be located by the electors of said state at an election to be provided for by the legislature: Provided, however, that

disposition of liquor contrary to these provisions shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than one year and one day. Upon the admission of said state into the Union these provisions shall be immediately enforceable in the courts of said state.

Third. That the people inhabiting said proposed state do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title in or to any unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands owned or held by any Indian, tribe, or nation; and that until the title to any such public land shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the jurisdiction, disposal, and control of the United States. That land belonging to citizens of the United States residing within the limits of said state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than land belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the state on lands or property belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use.

Fourth. That the debts and liabilities of said Territory of Oklahoma shall be assumed and paid by said state.

Fifth. That provisions shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said state and free from sectarian control; and said schools shall always be conducted in English: Provided, That nothing herein shall preclude the teaching of other languages in said public schools: And, provided, further, That this shall not be construed to prevent the establishment and maintenance of separate schools for white and colored children.

Sixth. That said state shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous conditions of servitude.

Sec. 4. That in case a constitution and state government shall be formed in compliance with the provisions of this act the convention forming the same shall provide by ordinance for submitting said constitution to the people of said proposed state for its ratification or rejection at an election to be held at a time fixed in said ordinance, at which election the qualified voters for said proposed state shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution, and for or against any provisions separately submitted. The returns of said election shall be made to the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma, who, with the chief justice thereof and the senior judge of the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory, shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast on that question shall be for the constitution the governor of Oklahoma Territory and the judge senior in service of the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory shall certify the result to the president of the United States, together with the statement of the votes cast thereon, and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances. And if the constitution and government of said proposed state are republican in form, and if the provisions in this act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the president of the United States, within twenty days from the receipt of the certificate of the result of said election and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances, to issue his proclamation announcing the result of said election; and thereupon the proposed state of Oklahoma shall be deemed admitted by congress into the Union, under and by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the original states. The original of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances, and the election returns, and a copy of the statement of the votes cast at said election, shall be forwarded and turned over by the secretary of the territory of Oklahoma to the state authorities of said state.

Sec. 5. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the defraying of the expenses of the elections provided for in this act, and said convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and by law for the payment of the territorial legislature of the Territory of Oklahoma, and the disbursements of the money appropriated by this section shall be made by the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma.

Sec. 6. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, the said state of Oklahoma shall be entitled to five representatives in the house of representatives of the United States, to be elected from the following described districts, the same until the next general census: That district numbered one shall comprise the counties of Grant, Kay, Garfield, Noble, Pawnee, Kingfisher, Logan, Payne, Lincoln, and the territory comprising the Osage and Kansas Indian reservations.

That district numbered two shall comprise the counties of Oklahoma, Canadian, Blaine, Caddo, Custer, Dewey, Day, Woods, Woodward, and Beaver.

That district numbered three shall (with the exception of that part of recording district numbered twelve, which is in the Cherokee and Creek nations) comprise all the territory now constituting the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole nations, and the Indian reservations lying northeast of the Cherokee nation, within said state.

That district numbered four shall comprise all that territory now constituting the Choctaw nation, that part of recording district numbered twelve which is in the Cherokee and Creek nations, that part of recording district numbered twenty-five which is in the Chickasaw nation, and the territory comprising recording districts numbered sixteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-six, in the Indian Territory.

That district numbered five shall comprise the counties of Greer, Roger Mills, Kiowa, Washita, Comanche, Cleveland, and Pottawatomie, and the territory comprising recording districts numbered seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, in the Chickasaw nation, Indian Territory.

And the said representatives together with the governor and other officers provided for in said constitution, shall be elected on the same day of the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution; and until said officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of such constitution and the said state is admitted into the Union the Territorial officers of Oklahoma Territory shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in said territory.

Sec. 7. That upon the admission of the state into the union sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six, in every township in Oklahoma Territory, and all indemnity lands heretofore selected in lieu thereof, are hereby granted to the state for the use and benefit of the common schools: Provided, That sections sixteen and thirty-six embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not at any time be subject to the grant nor the indemnity provisions of this act, nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character, nor shall land owned by Indian tribes or individual members of any tribe be subjected to the grants or to the indemnity provisions of this act until the reservation shall have been extinguished and such lands be restored to and become a part of the public domain: Provided, That there is sufficient unalienated public land within said state to cover this grant: And provided, that in case any of the lands herein granted to the State of Oklahoma have heretofore been confirmed to the Territory of Oklahoma for the purpose specified in this act, the amount so confirmed shall be deducted from the quantity specified in this act.

There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five million dollars for the use and benefit of the common schools of said state in lieu of sections sixteen and thirty-six, and other lands of the Indian Territory. Said appropriation shall be paid by the treasurer of the United States at such time and to such person or persons as may be authorized by said state to receive the same under laws to be enacted by said state, and until said state shall enact such laws said appropriation shall not be paid, but said state shall be allowed interest thereon at the rate of three per centum per annum, which shall be paid to said state for the use and benefit of its public schools. Said appropriation of five million dollars shall be held and invested by said state, in trust, for the use and benefit of said schools, and the interest thereon shall be paid quarterly and used exclusively in the support and maintenance of said schools: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall repeal or affect any act of congress relating to the Sulphur Springs reservation as now defined or as may be hereafter defined or extended, or the power of the United States over it or any other lands embraced in the state hereafter set aside by congress as a national park, game preserve, or for the preservation of objects of archaeological or ethnological interest; and nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the rights and ownership of the United States in any land hereafter set aside by congress as national park, game preserve, or other reservation, or in the said Sulphur Springs reservation, as it now is or may be hereafter defined or extended by law; but exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, shall be exercised by the United States which shall have exclusive control and jurisdiction over the same; but nothing in this provision contained shall be construed to prevent the service within said Sulphur Springs reservation or national parks, game preserves, and other reservations hereafter established by law, of civil and criminal processes lawfully issued by the authority of said state, and said state shall not be entitled to select indemnity school lands for the thirteen, sixteen, thirty-third and thirty-sixth sections that may be embraced within the metes and bounds of the national park, game preserve, and other reservation or the said Sulphur Springs reservation, as now defined or may be hereafter defined.

Sec. 8. That section thirteen in the Cherokee Outlet, the Tonkawa Indian reservation, and the Pawnee Indian reservation, reserved by the president of the United States by proclamation issued August nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, open to settlement the said lands, and by any act or acts of congress since said date, and section thirteen in all other lands which have been or may be opened to settlement in the Territory of Oklahoma, and all lands heretofore selected in lieu thereof, are hereby reserved and granted to said state for the use and benefit of the University of Oklahoma and the University Preparatory school, one-third; of the normal schools now established or hereafter to be established, one-third; and of the Agricultural and Mechanical college and the Colored Agricultural Normal university, one-third. The

said lands or the proceeds thereof as above apportioned shall be divided between the institutions as the legislature of said state may prescribe: Provided, That the said lands so reserved or the proceeds of the sale thereof shall be safely kept or invested and held by said state and the income thereof, interest, rentals, or otherwise, only shall be used exclusively for the benefit of said educational institutions. Such educational institutions shall remain under the exclusive control of said state, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes, or the income or rentals thereof, shall be used for the support of any religious or sectarian school, college, or university.

That section thirty-three, and all lands heretofore selected in lieu thereof, heretofore reserved under said proclamation, and acts for charitable and penal institutions and public buildings, shall be apportioned and disposed of as the legislature of said state may prescribe.

Where any part of the lands granted by this act to the State of Oklahoma are valuable for minerals, which term shall also include gas and oil, such lands shall not be sold by the state prior to January first, nineteen hundred and fifteen; but the same may be leased for periods not exceeding five years by the state officers duly authorized for that purpose, such leasing to be made by public competition after not less than thirty days' advertisement in the manner to be prescribed by law, and all such leasing shall be done under sealed bids and awarded to the highest responsible bidder. The leasing shall require and the advertisement shall specify in each case a fixed royalty to be paid by the successful bidder, in addition to any bonus offered for the lease, and all proceeds from leases shall be covered into the fund to which they shall properly belong, and no transfer or assignment of any lease shall be valid or confer any right in the absence without the consent of the proper state authorities in writing. Provided, however, That agricultural leases in possession of such lands shall be reimbursed by the mining lessees for all damage done to said agricultural lessees' interest therein by reason of such mining operations. The legislature of the state may prescribe additional legislation governing such leases not in conflict herewith.

Sec. 9. That said sections sixteen and thirty-six, and lands taken in lieu thereof, herein granted for the support of the common schools, if sold, may be appraised and sold at public sale in one hundred and sixty acre tracts or less, under such rules and regulations as the legislature of the said state may prescribe, preference right to purchase at the highest bid being given to the lessee at the time of such sale, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of such schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe, be leased for periods not to exceed ten years; and such lands shall not be subject to homestead entry or another entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

Sec. 10. That said sections thirteen and thirty-three, aforesaid, if sold, may be appraised and sold at public sale, in one hundred and sixty acre tracts or less, under such rules and regulations as the legislature of said state may prescribe, preference right to purchase at the highest bid being given to the lessee at the time of such sale, but such lands may be leased under such rules and regulations as the legislature shall prescribe, and until such time as the legislature shall prescribe such rules these and all other lands granted to the state shall be leased under existing rules and regulations, and shall not be subject to homestead entry or any other entry under the land laws of the United States whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for designated purposes only, and until such time as said such lands shall be leased under any of the said lands shall be sold as provided in sections nine and ten of this act, the said lands and the improvements thereon shall be appraised by three disinterested appraisers, who wherein the land is situated, to be designated as the legislature of said state shall prescribe, and the said appraisers shall make a true appraisal of said lands at the actual cash value thereof, exclusive of improvements and shall separately appraise all permanent improvements thereon at their fair and reasonable value, and in case the leaseholder does not become the purchaser, the purchaser at said sale shall, under such rules and regulations as the legislature may prescribe, pay to or for the leaseholder the appraised value of said improvements, and to the state the amount bid for the said lands exclusive of the appraised value of improvements; and at said sale no bid for any tract at less than the appraisement thereof shall be accepted.

Sec. 11. That an amount equal to five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said state shall be paid to the said state, to be used as a permanent fund the interest only of which shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said state.

Sec. 12. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new states by the eighth section of the act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which section is hereby repealed as to said state, and in lieu of

any claim or demand of the state of Oklahoma under the act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and section twenty-four hundred and seventy-nine of the revised statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to said state of Oklahoma, the following grant of land is hereby made to said state from public lands of the United States within said state, for the purposes indicated, namely: For the benefit of the Oklahoma University two hundred and fifty thousand acres; for the benefit of the University Preparatory school, one hundred and fifty thousand acres; for the benefit of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, two hundred and fifty thousand acres; for the benefit of the Colored Agricultural and Normal University, one hundred thousand acres; for the benefit of normal schools, now established or hereafter to be established, three hundred thousand acres. The lands granted by this section shall be selected by the board for leasing school lands of the Territory of Oklahoma immediately upon the approval of this act. Said selections as soon as made shall be certified to the secretary of the interior, and the lands so selected shall be thereupon withdrawn from homestead entry.

Sec. 13. That said state when admitted as aforesaid shall constitute two judicial districts to be known as the eastern district of Oklahoma and the western district of Oklahoma; the said Indian Territory shall constitute said eastern district, and the said Oklahoma Territory shall constitute said western district. The circuit and district courts for the eastern district shall be held one term at Muskogee, one term at Vinita, one term at Tulsa, one term at South McAlester one term at Chickasha, and one term at Ardmore, each year, and the circuit and district courts of the western district shall be held one term at Guthrie, one term at Oklahoma City, and one term at Enid, and one term at Lawton, each year, for the time being. And the said districts shall, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided, be attached to the eighth judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for each of said districts one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. There shall be appointed a clerk for each of said districts, who shall keep his office at Muskogee and Guthrie, respectively, for the time being. The regular term of said courts shall be held at the places designated in this act, at Muskogee on the first Monday in January and at Vinita on the first Monday in March, and at Tulsa on the first Monday in April; at South McAlester on the first Monday in June; at Ardmore on the first Monday in October; at Chickasha on the first Monday of November; at Guthrie on the first Monday in January; at Oklahoma City on the first Monday in March; at Enid on the first Monday in June, and at Lawton on the first Monday in October in each year, and one grand jury shall be summoned in each year in each of said circuit and district courts. The circuit and district courts for each of said districts, and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same power and jurisdiction and perform the same duties required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The marshal, district attorney, and clerk of each of the circuit and district courts of said districts, and all other officers and persons performing duties in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation now allowed by law to officers performing similar services for the United States in other districts of the United States; and that the laws in force in the Territory of Oklahoma, as far as applicable, shall extend over and apply to said state until changed by the legislature thereof.

Sec. 14. That all prosecutions for crimes or offenses hereafter committed in either of said judicial districts as hereby constituted shall be cognizable within the district in which committed, and all prosecutions for crimes or offenses committed before the passage of this act in which indictments have not yet been found or proceedings instituted shall be cognizable within the judicial district as hereby constituted in which such crimes or offenses were committed.

Sec. 15. That all appeals or writs of error taken from the supreme court of Oklahoma Territory or the United States court of appeals in the Indian Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States or the United States circuit court of appeals for the eighth circuit, previous to the final admission of such state shall be prosecuted to final determination as though this act had not been passed. And all cases in which final judgment has been rendered in such territorial appellate courts which appeals or writs of error might be had except for the admission of such state may still be sued out, taken, and prosecuted to the supreme court of the United States or the United States circuit court of appeals under the provisions of existing laws, and there held and determined in like manner and in either case the supreme court of the United States, or the United States circuit court of appeals, in the event of reversal shall remand the said causes to either the state supreme court or other final appellate court of said state, or the United States circuit and district courts of said state as the case may require: Provided That the time allowed by existing

(Continued on page 2.)

STATEHOOD BILL

(Continued from page 1.)

law for appeals and writs of error from appellate courts of said territories shall not be enlarged hereby, and all appeals and writs of error not sued out from the final judgments of said courts at the time of the admission of such state shall be taken within six months from such time.

Sec. 16. That all causes pending in the supreme and district courts of Oklahoma Territory and in the United States courts and in the United States courts of appeals in the Indian Territory arising under the constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States, or affecting ambassadors, ministers, or consuls of the United States, or of any other country or state, or of admiralty or of maritime jurisdiction, or in which the United States may be a party, or between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants from different states and in all cases where there is a controversy between citizens of said territories prior to admission and citizens of different states, or between citizens of different states, or between a citizen of any state and citizens or subjects of any foreign state or countries in which cases of diversity of citizenship there shall be more than two thousand dollars in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, shall be transferred to the proper United States circuit or district court for final disposition: Provided, That said transfer shall not be made in any case where the United States is not a party except on application of one of the parties in the court in which the cause is pending, at or before the second term of such court, after the admission of said State, supported by oath, showing that the case is one which may be so transferred, the proceedings to effect such transfer except as to time and parties to be the same as are now provided by law for the removal of causes from a State court to a circuit court of the United States; and in cases transferred from the appellate courts of said Territories the circuit court of the United States in said State shall first determine such appellate matters as the successor of and with all the power of said Territorial appellate courts, and shall thereafter proceed under its original jurisdiction of such causes. All final judgments and decrees rendered in such circuit and district courts in such transferred cases may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States or by the United States circuit court of appeals in the same manner as is now provided by law with reference to existing United States circuit and district courts.

Sec. 17. That all cases pending in the supreme court of said Territory of Oklahoma and in the United States court of appeals in the Indian Territory not transferred to the United States circuit and district courts in said State of Oklahoma shall be proceeded with, held, and determined by the supreme or other final appellate court of such State as the successor of said Territorial supreme court and appellate court, subject to the same right to review upon appeal or error to the Supreme Court of the United States now allowed from the supreme or appellate courts of a State under existing laws. Jurisdiction of all cases pending in the courts of original jurisdiction in said Territories not transferred to the United States circuit and district courts shall devolve upon and be exercised by the courts of original jurisdiction created by said State.

Sec. 18. That the supreme court or other court of last resort of said State shall be deemed to be the successor of said Territorial appellate courts and shall take and possess any and all jurisdiction as such, not herein otherwise specially provided for, and shall receive and retain the custody of all books, dockets, records, and files not transferred to other courts, as herein provided, subject to the duty to furnish transcripts of all book entries in any specific case transferred to complete the record thereof.

Sec. 19. That the courts of original jurisdiction of such State shall be deemed to be the successor of all courts of original jurisdiction of said Territories and as such shall take and retain custody of all records, dockets, journals, and files of such courts except in cases transferred therefrom, as herein provided; the files and papers in such transferred cases shall be transferred to the proper United States circuit or district court, together with a transcript of all book entries to complete the record in such particular case so transferred.

Sec. 20. That all cases pending in the district courts of Oklahoma Territory and in the United States courts for the Indian Territory at the time said Territories become a State not transferred to the United States circuit or district courts in the State of Oklahoma shall be proceeded with, held, and determined by the courts of said State, the successors of said district courts of the Territory of Oklahoma and United States courts for the Indian Territory, with the right to prosecute appeals or writs of error to the supreme court of said State, and also with the same right to prosecute appeals or writs of error from the final determination in said causes made by the supreme court of said State of Oklahoma to the Supreme Court of the United States, as now provided by law for appeals and writs of error from the supreme court of a State to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Sec. 21. That the constitutional convention may by ordinance provide for the election of officers for a full State government, including members of the legislature and five Representatives to Congress, and shall constitute the Osage Indian Reservation a separate county, and provide that it shall remain a separate county until the lands in the Osage Indian Reservation are allotted in severalty and until changed by the legislature of Oklahoma, and designate the county seat thereof, and shall provide rules and regulations and define the manner of conducting the first election for officers in said county. Such State government shall remain in abeyance until the State shall be admitted into the Union and the election for State officers held as provided for in this Act. The State legislature when organized shall elect two Senators of the United States in

the manner now prescribed by the laws of the United States, and the governor and secretary of said State shall certify the election of the Senators and Representatives in the manner required by law; and said Senators and Representatives shall be entitled to and to all the rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives of other States in the Congress of the United States. And the officers of the State government formed in pursuance of said constitution, as provided by said constitution, and all laws in force in the Territory of Oklahoma at the time of the admission of said State into the Union shall be in force throughout said State, except as modified or changed by this Act or by the constitution of the State and the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within said State as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 22. That the constitutional convention provided for herein shall by ordinance irrevocable, accept the terms and conditions of this Act.

Sec. 23. That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, as at present described, may become the State of Arizona, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 24. That at the general election to be held on the 6th day of November, 1906, all the electors of said Territories, respectively, qualified to vote at such election, are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form a convention for said Territories. The aforesaid convention shall consist of one hundred and ten delegates, sixty-six of which delegates shall be elected to said convention by the people of the Territory of New Mexico and forty-four by the people of the Territory of Arizona; and the governors, chief justices, and secretaries of each of said Territories, respectively, shall apportion the delegates to be thus elected from their respective Territories, as nearly as may be equitably among the several counties thereof in accordance with the voting population as shown by the vote cast for Delegate in Congress in the respective Territories in nineteen hundred and four.

That the said general election and on the same ballots on which the names of candidates to the convention aforesaid are printed, there shall be submitted to said qualified electors of each of said Territories a question which shall be stated on the ballot in substance and form as follows:

"Shall Arizona and New Mexico be united to form one State?"

Yes. No.

Electors desiring to vote in the affirmative shall place a cross mark in the square to the left of the word "Yes," and those desiring to vote in the negative shall place a cross mark in the square to the left of the word "No" in the form above prescribed. The governors and secretaries of the respective Territories shall certify and transmit, as soon as may be practicable, the results of said election each to the other and likewise to the Secretary of the Interior, and if it appears from the returns thus certified that a majority of the qualified electors in each of said Territories who voted on the question aforesaid at such election voted in favor of the union of New Mexico and Arizona as one State, then and not otherwise, the inhabitants of that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico as at present described may become the State of Arizona as hereinafter provided; but if in either of said Territories a majority of the qualified electors voting on the question aforesaid at such election shall appear by such certified returns to have voted against the union of said Territories, then, and in that event, section 23 and all succeeding sections of this Act shall thereafter be null and void and of no effect excepting that the appropriation made in section 41 hereof shall be and remain available for defraying all and every kind and character of expense incurred on account of the election of delegates to the convention and the submission of the question aforesaid.

The governors of said Territories respectively, shall, within thirty days after the approval of this Act, by proclamation in which the aforesaid apportionment of delegates to the convention shall be fully specified and announced and the aforesaid question to be voted on by the electors shall be clearly stated, order that the delegates aforesaid in their respective Territories shall be voted for and the question aforesaid shall be submitted to the qualified electors in each of said Territories as herein required at the aforesaid general election. Such election for delegates shall be conducted the returns made and the certificates of persons elected to such convention issued, as near as may be, in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said Territories, respectively, regulating elections therein of members of the legislature: Provided, That if it appears from the returns that a majority of the qualified electors in the Territory of Arizona who voted on the question at the election voted in favor of the union of New Mexico and Arizona as one State, then, and not otherwise, the secretary or other proper officer of said Territory of Arizona into whose hands the results of said election finally comes, shall immediately transmit and certify the result as to the election of delegates to the convention to the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico at Santa Fe, and if it appears from the returns from the election held in New Mexico that a majority of the qualified voters aforesaid voted in favor of joint statehood, then in that event the secretary of said Territory of New Mexico shall make up a temporary roll of the convention from the certified returns of both of said Territories, and he shall call the convention to order at the time herein required, and said convention when so called to order and organized shall be the sole judge of the election and qualifications of its own members. Persons possessing the qualifications, entitling them to vote at the aforesaid general election shall be entitled to vote on the ratification or rejection of the constitution if submitted to the people of said Territories hereunder, and on the election of all officials whose election is taking place at the same time, under such rules or

regulations as said convention may prescribe, not in conflict with this Act.

Sec. 25. That if a majority in each of said Territories at the election aforesaid shall vote for joint statehood, and not otherwise, the delegates to the convention thus elected shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives of the Territory of New Mexico, in the city of Santa Fe therein, at twelve o'clock noon on Monday, December third, nineteen hundred and six, but they shall not receive compensation for more than sixty days of service, and after organization shall declare on behalf of the people of said proposed State that they adopt the Constitution of the United States, whereupon the said convention shall be, and is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and State government for said proposed State. The constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and shall not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And said convention shall provide, by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State—

First, That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her religious worship; and that polygamous or plural marriage and the sale, barter, or giving of intoxicating liquors to Indians are forever prohibited.

Second, That the people inhabiting said proposed State do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated and ungranted public lands lying within the boundaries thereof and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes except as hereinafter provided, and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States the same shall be and remain under the disposition of the United States, and such Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands and other property belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands and other property belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the State on lands or property therein belonging to the United States, or reserved for its use; but nothing herein, or in the ordinance herein provided for, shall preclude the State from taxing, as other lands and property are taxed, any lands and other property owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations and has obtained from the United States or from any other grant, save and except such lands as have or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any Act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, but said ordinance shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said State so long and to such extent as such Act of Congress may prescribe.

Third, That the debts and liabilities of said Territory of Arizona and of said Territory of New Mexico shall be assumed and paid by said State, and that said State shall be subrogated to all the rights of indemnity and reimbursement which either of said Territories now has.

Fourth, That provision shall be made for the establishment of a system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said State and free from sectarian control; and that said schools shall always be conducted in English: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall preclude the teaching of other languages in said public schools.

Fifth, That said State shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and that ability to read, write, and speak the English language sufficiently well to conduct the duties of the office without the aid of an interpreter shall be a necessary qualification for all State officers.

Sixth, That the capital of said State shall be temporarily at the city of Santa Fe, in the present Territory of New Mexico, and shall not be changed therefrom previous to anno Domini nineteen hundred and fifteen, but the permanent location of said capital may, after said year, be fixed by the electors of said State, voting at an election to be provided for by the legislature.

Sec. 26. That in case a constitution and State government shall be formed in compliance with the provisions of this Act, the convention forming the same shall provide by ordinance for submitting said constitution to the people of said proposed State for its ratification or rejection, at an election to be held at a time fixed in said ordinance, which shall not be less than sixty days nor more than ninety days from the adjournment of the convention, at which election the qualified voters of said proposed State shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution and for or against any provisions thereof separately submitted. The returns of said election shall be made by the election officers to the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico at Santa Fe; who, with the governors and chief justices of said Territories, or any four of them, shall meet at said city of Santa Fe on the third Monday after said election and shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast on that question shall be for the constitution the said canvassing board shall certify the result to the President of the United States, together with the statement of the votes cast thereon, and upon separate articles or propositions, articles, propositions and ordinances. And if the constitution and government of said proposed State are republican in form, and if the provisions in this Act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, within twenty days from the receipt of the certificate of the result of said election and the statement of the votes cast thereon and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances from said board, to issue his proclamation announcing the result of said election, and thereupon

the proposed State shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union under and by virtue of this Act, under the name of Arizona, on an equal footing with the original States, from and after the date of said proclamation.

The original of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances, and the election returns, and a copy of the statement of the votes cast at said election shall be forwarded and turned over by the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico to the State authorities.

Sec. 27. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said State shall be entitled to two Representatives in the House of Representatives of the United States which Representatives, together with the governor and other officers provided for in said constitution, and also all other State and county officers, shall be elected on the same day of the election for the adoption of the constitution; and until said State officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of the constitution, and the State is admitted into the Union, the Territorial officers of said Territories, respectively, including Delegates to Congress, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in said Territories until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Sec. 28. That upon the admission of said State into the Union there is hereby granted into it, including the sections thereof heretofore granted four sections of public land in each township in the proposed State for the support of free public nonsectarian common schools, to-wit: Sections numbered thirteen, sixteen, thirty-three and thirty-six, and where such sections or any part thereof have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any Act of Congress other lands equivalent thereto and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of the same is taken; such indemnity lands to be selected within said respective portions of said State in the manner provided in this Act: Provided, That the thirtieth, sixteenth, thirty-third, and thirty-sixth sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not at any time be subject to the grants nor to the indemnity provisions of this Act, but other lands equivalent thereto may be selected for such school purposes in lieu thereof; nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character be subject to the grants of this Act, but such reservation lands shall be subject to the indemnity provision of this Act: Provided, That nothing in this Act contained shall repeal or affect any Act of Congress relating to the Casa Grande Ruin as now defined or as may be hereafter defined or extended or the power of the United States over it, or any other lands embraced in the State hereafter set aside by Congress as a national park, game preserve, or for the preservation of objects of archaeological or ethnological interest; and nothing contained in this Act shall interfere with the rights and ownership of the United States in any land hereafter set aside by Congress as national park, game preserve, or other reservation, or in the said Casa Grande Ruin as now defined or as may be hereafter defined; but other lands equivalent thereto may be selected for such school purposes herebefore provided in lieu thereof.

Sec. 29. That three hundred sections of the unappropriated non-mineral public lands within said State, to be selected and located in legal subdivisions, as provided in this act, are hereby granted to said State for the purpose of erecting legislative, executive, and judicial public buildings in the same, and for the payment of the bonds heretofore or hereafter issued therefor.

Sec. 30. That the lands granted to the Territory of Arizona by the Act of February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An Act to grant lands to Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Idaho, and Wyoming for university purposes," are hereby vested in the proposed State to the extent of the full quantity of seventy-five sections and any portion of said lands that may not have been selected by said Territory of Arizona may be selected by the said State. In addition to the foregoing, and in addition to all lands heretofore granted for such purpose there shall be, and hereby is, granted to said State, to take effect when the same is admitted to the Union, three hundred sections of land, to be selected from the public domain within said State in the same manner as provided in this Act, and the proceeds of all such lands shall constitute a permanent fund, to be safely invested and held by said State, and the income thereof be used exclusively for university purposes. The schools, colleges, and universities provided for in this Act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the said State, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college, or university.

Sec. 31. That nothing in this Act shall be construed, except where the same is so specifically stated, as to repeal any grant of land heretofore made by any Act of Congress to either of said Territories, but such grants are hereby ratified and confirmed in and to said State, and all of the land that may not, at the time of the admission of said State into the Union, have been selected and segregated from the public domain, may be so selected and segregated in the manner provided in this Act.

Sec. 32. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said state. And there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five million dollars for the use and benefit of the common schools of said States. Said appropriation shall be paid by the Treasurer of the United States at such time and to such person or persons as may be authorized by said State to receive the same under laws to be enacted by said State and until said State shall enact such laws said appropriation shall not be paid. Said appropriation of five million dollars shall be held inviolable and invested by said State, in trust for the use and benefit of said schools.

Sec. 33. That all lands herein granted for educational purposes may be appraised and disposed of only at public sale, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the income from which only shall be expended in the support of said schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the legislature shall prescribe, be leased for periods of not more than ten years, and such common school land shall not be subject to redemption, under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

Sec. 34. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new States by the eighth section of the Act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which section is hereby repealed as to the proposed State, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the said State under the Act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and section twenty-four hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands to certain states, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to the said State, and in lieu of any grant of saline lands to said state, save as heretofore made, the following grants of land from public lands of the United States within said State are hereby made, to-wit: For the establishment and maintenance and support of insane asylums in the said State, two hundred thousand acres; for penitentiaries, two hundred thousand acres; for schools for the deaf, dumb, and the blind, two hundred thousand acres; for miners' hospitals for disabled miners, one hundred thousand acres; for normal schools, two hundred thousand acres; for state charitable, penal, and reformatory schools, two hundred thousand acres; for agricultural and mechanical colleges, three hundred thousand acres: Provided, That the two national appropriations heretofore annually paid to the two agricultural and mechanical colleges of said Territories, respectively, shall, until the further order of Congress, continue to be paid to said State for the use of said respective institutions; for schools of mines, two hundred thousand acres; for military institutes, two hundred thousand acres.

Sec. 35. That all lands granted in quantity or as indemnity by this Act shall be selected, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, from the unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of the said State, by a commission composed of the governor, surveyor-general, and attorney-general of said State; and no fees shall be charged for passing the title to the same or for the preliminary proceedings thereof.

Sec. 36. That all mineral lands shall be exempted from the grants made by this act; but if any portion thereof shall be found by the Department of the Interior to be mineral lands, said State by the commission provided for in section thirty-five hereof, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized and empowered to select, in legal subdivisions, an equal quantity of the unappropriated lands in said State in lieu thereof.

Sec. 37. That the said State, when admitted as aforesaid, shall constitute two judicial districts, to be named respectively, the eastern and western districts of Arizona, the boundaries of said districts to be the same as the boundaries of said Territories, respectively, at Albuquerque and Phoenix for the time being, and the said districts shall, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided, be attached to the ninth judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for each of said districts one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. The judge of each of said districts shall receive a yearly salary the same as other similar judges of the United States, payable as provided for by law he is appointed. There shall be appointed clerks of said courts, who shall keep their offices at said Albuquerque and Phoenix in said State. The regular terms of said courts shall be held in said districts, at the places aforesaid, on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November of each year, and one grand jury shall be summoned in each year in each of said circuit and district courts. The circuit and district courts for said districts, and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction and perform the same duties required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The marshal, district attorney, and clerks of the circuit and district courts of said districts, and all other officers and persons performing duties in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States, and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation now allowed by law to officers performing similar services for the United States in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico respectively.

Sec. 38. That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon any record from said territories, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from said courts, may be heard and determined by said Supreme Court of the United States. And the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the circuit or

district courts, respectively, hereby established within the said state or to the supreme court of such state, as the nature of the case may require. And the circuit, district, and state courts herein named shall, respectively, be the successors of the supreme courts of the said territories as to all such cases arising within the limits of embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts, respectively, with full power to proceed with the same and award mesne or final process therein; and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme courts of the said territories mentioned in this act, in any case arising within the limits of the proposed state prior to admission, the parties to such judgment shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States or to the circuit court of appeals as they have had by law prior to the admission of said state into the Union.

Sec. 39. That in respect to all cases, proceedings, and matters now pending in the supreme or district courts of the said Territories at the time of admission into the union of the said state, and arising within the limits of the said State, whereof the circuit and district courts by this act established might have had jurisdiction under the laws of the United States had such courts existed at the time of the commencement of such cases, the said circuit and district courts, respectively, shall be the successors of said supreme and district courts of said Territories, respectively; and in respect to all other cases, proceedings, and matters pending in the supreme or district courts of the said Territories at the time of admission of such Territories into the Union, arising within the limits of said state, the courts established by such State shall, respectively, be the successors of said supreme and district Territorial courts; and all the files, records, indictments, and proceedings relating to any such cases be transferred to such circuit, district, and State courts, respectively, and the same shall be proceeded with therein in due course of law; but no writ, action, indictment, cause, or proceeding now pending, or that prior to the admission of the State shall be pending, in any Territorial court in said Territories shall abate by the admission of such State into the Union, but the same shall be transferred and proceeded with in the proper United States circuit, district, or State court, as the case may be: Provided, however, That in all civil actions, causes, and proceedings in which the United States is not a party transfers shall not be made to the circuit and district courts of the United States except upon cause shown by written request of one of the parties to such action or proceeding filed in the circuit court; and in the absence of such request such action shall be proceeded with in the proper State courts.

Sec. 40. That the constitutional convention shall by ordinance provide for the election of officers for a full State government including members of the legislature and two Representatives in Congress, at the time for the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution; one of which Representatives shall be chosen from the present Territory of Arizona, to be known as the first congressional district, and the other from a congressional district comprised of the remainder of said state, to be known as the second congressional district; but the said state government shall remain in abeyance until the state shall be admitted into the Union as proposed by this act. In case the constitution of said state shall be ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of said Territories voting at the election held therefor as hereinbefore provided, but not otherwise, the legislature thereof may assemble at Santa Fe, organize, and elect two Senators of the United States in the manner now prescribed by the laws of the United States; and the governor and secretary of state of the proposed State shall certify the election of the senators and representatives in manner required by law, and when such state is admitted into the Union, as provided in this act, the senators and representatives shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress and to all rights and privileges of Senators and representatives of other States in the congress of the United States; and the officers of the State government formed in pursuance of said constitution as provided by the constitutional convention, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of state officers, and all laws of said Territories in force at the time of their admission into the Union shall be in force in the respective portions of said State, except as modified or changed by this act or by the constitution of the State; and the laws of the United States shall have the same force and effect within the said States as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 41. That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for defraying all and every kind and character of expense incident to the elections and conventions provided for in this Act; that is, the payment of the expenses of holding the constitutional convention and the submission of the question of joint statehood and the election of the ratification of the constitution, at the same rates that are paid for similar services under the territorial laws, respectively, and for the payment of the mileage for and salaries of members of the constitutional convention at the same rates that are paid the said Territorial legislatures under national law, and for the payment of all proper and necessary expenses incident thereto: Provided, That any expense incurred in excess of said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be paid by said State. The said money shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be forwarded, to be locally expended in the present Territory of Arizona and in the present Territory of New Mexico, through the respective secretaries of said Territories, as may be necessary and proper in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, in order to carry out the full intent and meaning of this Act.

Bertie's Engagement Is Broken

By JOHN WORNE
(Author of the "Bertie Stories.")

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"Then I suppose our engagement is to be at an end," said Bertie.

"Certainly," Eva replied, coldly.

"Your outlook upon life has often revolted me lately."

"Didn't know I had one," he said, gloomily. "I used to be quite healthy when I was a kid."

"So I have decided that we had better part," she replied, "but it is better so."

"Perhaps," he said, with sadness.

"What is the other man's name?"

"What other man?" she asked, quickly.

"The sympathetic man with the jolly outlook."

She flushed and said with warmth: "There is no other man!"

He toyed with his gloves, making preparations for departure.

"You will burn all my letters, of course; I shouldn't like them to be lying about and get into the newspapers."

"Yes," she replied, faintly. There was a pause.

"Well," he said, "I suppose I'd better say good-by."

"Good-by," she said.

"We can still be friends, of course, and all that."

"Of course."

"All right; and I'll come to you whenever I'm in trouble or anything."

He was at the door, but stopped again. "See you at the Farborough's dance to-night?" he asked.

"I may be there," she said.

"Right," he replied, and passed out of the room and her life.

It had been a happy dream and must now be forgotten. A man who took life so lightly, however attractive he might be for a time, was not a companion to whom a girl ought thoughtlessly to allow herself to be united forever.

She doubted whether she ought to go to the Farborough's; but she had promised to be there, and did not like to disappoint the duchess.

He was already there.

About half an hour after her arrival he happened to be standing near her, uttering pleasant nonsense to Lady Enid, the daughter of the house. A man walked off with Lady Enid and Bertie looked around the room.

"Ah, my dear Miss Rowen, how do you do? Great crowd! Just come?"

"No," she said; "I've been here for some time."

"No, really; curious that I haven't seen you. But there are so many people, aren't there? May I have a dance?"

They danced the waltz that was just beginning. He soon found out that she had been to the academy and was a great admirer of Wagner. So was he. Had she read many novels lately? Jolly waltz they were playing. "Blue Danube," wasn't it? Yes. Confound the fellow! Hoped she wasn't hurt. No, he hadn't got a pin. Why not simply tear it all off? So sorry. Sit out the rest? Certainly.

So they retired to a quiet corner of the conservatory. There he laboriously began the same kind of conversation, and she, having up until now answered chiefly in monosyllables, said: "Don't be foolish, Mr. Piking-hame. I don't think we need be quite so distant; it sounds rather idiotic."

"Very well," said Bertie, buffed; "it was quite up to the level of my usual conversation on first introductions, though."

"Oh, I didn't mean that," she said, hastily. "I mean as we've known each other so many years—"

"I see; well, I'm glad you put it in that way, because I have something rather—rather delicate to ask you—something I couldn't ask a complete stranger."

He hesitated. "The fact is, I should rather like you to return me the ring I once gave you—you may perhaps remember—"

She handed it to him. "I'm sorry; of course I meant to return it to you this afternoon. How foolish of me!"

"It was rather strange of me to ask you for it," said Bertie. "But the fact is, I want it just now for a special reason."

"What reason?" she said, almost in a whisper.

"Well," he said, "as we are on such friendly terms, I don't mind confiding it to you. You see that tall girl in blue over there, under that scrubby green stuff?"

"Maude Noreham?" said Eva, startled.

"Yes. Fact is, I've got the next dance with her, and it struck me that she's such a ripping girl that I've decided to ask her to marry me, and on occasions like this it is always useful, I find, to have the ring ready, you know."

"As you are a sort of a sister, you know," he went on, dreamily. "I don't mind telling you how passionately I love her. It is so nice to have somebody to confide in in a case like this—somebody sympathetic. You know Maude?"

"Yes," said Eva, in a choking voice. "Isn't she a dear girl? Isn't she perfect? Did you ever see such hair, such eyes, such an outlook? And her disposition is so sweet!"

"I think you've—you've made a very good choice," Eva was making an heroic effort to see things in the common-sense light; to a sister all this should be interesting, nothing more.

Then he went off with a light heart in search of Maude Noreham.

HER KNIGHT ERRANT

By B. FLETCHER ROBINSON

(Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

"It was a good many years ago, gentlemen," said our millionaire host. There was a man—we will call him Jack Sabin—who was a bank clerk. He was a tall thin fellow with a neat brown mustache. He had a good-natured way with him that made him very popular in the office and out of it. Jack had a fair voice, too, and his singing brought him friends.

"When Jack Sabin got married—she was a pretty little typewriter, and his friends thought he might have done better—he went to live outside the city.

"One December evening Jack Sabin was standing on the platform, waiting for the six o'clock local, when he saw his bank manager coming toward him. The manager beckoned him out of the crowd into a quiet corner.

"I am going west to-night on the six ten," said the manager. "I had just left my house, when I met Rube Aiden. Rube had a lot of money on him—some \$5,000 in gold and notes. He had been to the bank, found it closed and so came on to see me. He refused to go home without passing the stuff over, and I didn't like to make trouble about it. I have it with me now, but I can't go traveling around with a bagful of dollars that don't belong to me. I want you to take care of it to-night. You can pay it in to-morrow morning when the bank opens."

"Yes, sir," said Sabin.

"With which the old man handed over the canvas bag. The clerk tied it around his waist, buttoning his ulster over it.

"It had struck six while they were talking, and Sabin's train was gone. It was high upon 50 minutes past his usual time when he knocked at his door.

"His wife noticed he was troubled over something, and during supper she began to question him about it. Then he came out with the whole story. They had a conference together as to where was the best place to hide the money, and finally decided that they would stow it under her dresses in the bedroom. They did this together.

"It was close upon half-past eight, when there came a knock at the door. Sabin answered it, to find a telegraph boy on the porch, shaking the snow off him. The telegram ran like this: "Must see you to-night. Urgent."

"Wallace,"

"Wallace was the name I will give to the president of Sabin's bank.

"The husband and wife stood staring at each other across that telegram.

"Well, Maisie?" said he.

"You must go, dear," she told him.

"He agreed. He ran upstairs and came down with his revolver, which he gave to her. She was to sit in the bedroom with the outer door locked and the shutters barred. Under no circumstances was she to admit anyone.

"Mrs. Sabin locked the door, put the key in her pocket and walked upstairs to her bedroom.

"She sat by the stove, with the lamp at her elbow, trying to read; but she might have been holding the book upside down for all the sense she got out of it.

"About half an hour had gone by—she had brought the clock from the parlor and studied every move of the minute hand—when there came a knock at the outside door, a loud rat, tat, tat, with the end of a stick, as if some one was in a hurry.

"Mrs. Sabin crouched down, trembling and listening, like a hunted beast, and then, in sudden resolution, ran to the window. She pulled the blind two inches.

"What do you want?" she asked.

"A man turned and stared at her. Gaunt, desperate, starving—that is about what he seemed.

"Let me in."

"I shall do nothing of the sort. I have a revolver here. If you do not go away I shall fire."

"He laughed like a soul in torment, rocking his body to and fro. 'I have been tramping it through the storm since sundown,' he said. 'I am as near dead now as a man can be; frozen and starved. For the love of charity, let me in out of this.'

"There are other houses a mile down the road," she said, with a new suspicion at his perseverance. "Why don't you go there?"

"For answer he lifted his arms to her with a piteous gesture. 'I'm beat,' he said. 'If you do not let me in I shall die at your door.'

"Then die," she said, shutting the window.

"Ten, 15 minutes went by without a sound save the moaning of the gale. She peeped around the blind once more.

"Before the door was a black smudge in the soft carpet of the snow. It was the body of the tramp. Had he told the truth, after all? Was he indeed refusing a refuge to the dying?

"She opened the window with a cautious hand. He never moved.

"You are shamming!" she said.

"He raised his head, and she could see that he smiled. 'Thank you, I am merely dying,' he answered, feebly.

"She could never quite explain how it came about. Certainly she had not realized the danger into which her impulse would lead her until she found herself standing at the open door, revolver in hand. He lay motionless, watching her with dark, incurious eyes.

"Does this mean that you intend to let me in?" he asked, presently.

"Upon conditions," she told him. "You must walk straight to the room

that I point out. There I shall lock you in. Remember, I am armed."

"I agree to the terms."

"If you are playing me a trick, God will never forgive you."

"Amen," he said.

"He stumbled in, a ragged, desperate wastrel, yet with a restraint in speech and bearing that told of more fortunate days.

"The logs burnt bravely in the kitchen stove, and he sank down before it, holding out his hands to the heat.

"There is a candle on the table," she said to him from the doorway. "And you will find some cold bacon on the shelves."

"He never moved, though she waited for a reply.

"She closed the door, which was built of stout planking, and turned the key.

"The clock stood on the stroke of ten as she entered her bedroom. She sat down in her old seat, but it was only a few minutes before she was on her feet again. She heard a sharp creak, as if some one had tried the front door. Her first thought was of her husband's return; then she remembered the time, and her hope went back to the storm. For a moment she hesitated, with her hand on the blind. Then she pulled it aside.

"A half-circle of moon was thrusting out through the hurrying clouds. She could see them clearly against the snow drifts—three men, and they wore crape masks. Two of them carried a heavy fence rail.

"Presently she became aware of a new sound—a brisk tapping at the kitchen door. Doubtless it was the tramp's signal to his friends. He was shouting, too.

"What's the trouble?" he called out, huskily.

"It is your friends," she said.

"My friends! I shall be pleased to meet them," he sneered. "Let me out."

"So that you may let them in?"

"I am not fit for much," he continued, and indeed that was plain in the voice of him. "The cold has gripped me inside some way, but I'll help what I can. I don't forget that you saved my life. Come, now, turn the key and get it over."

"I think it was his feeble voice that decided her. Let us ever thank God, gentlemen, for the tender mercies He has set in the heart of woman, whether it leads them right or wrong. This man was sick. Therefore could he be trusted. So her instinct argued as she turned the key.

"He did not look a very formidable enemy—or ally, for that matter—as he tottered out of the doorway, supporting himself by a hand on the wall. His face was whiter than her own, and he drew his breath in painful spasms.

"Give me that revolver," he said.

"She drew it from the pocket of her apron and handed it to him. He examined it with a melancholy smile.

"It is loaded in the last four chambers only," he said. "Do you know that you would have had to pull the trigger three times to have got in the first shot?"

"I have never had one before to-night," she explained.

"Where is your money?"

"She hesitated a moment, staring at him like a frightened child. Then the blue eyes quivered and dropped. "It is in my bedroom," she said, submissively.

"Much?"

"Five thousand dollars."

"He gave a low whistle of surprise.

"We will occupy the proper strategic position, which I take to be the head of the stairs. If you will give me your arm it would be of assistance."

"A memory from her girlhood, before she knew of typewriting or thought of a lover changed to husband, came back to her—a memory of Tenyson and his knights of King Arthur's court, who were ever tramping the country to help some poor girl or other. The little woman had dreamed of romance before hard work had shaken it out of her. And now she dropped upon one knee beside him, laying her hand softly on his head.

"Stand clear," he whispered. "Here they come."

"There came a voice from the shadows.

"Mrs. Sabin, it called, 'we don't wish to hurt you. If you will go into the kitchen and close the door, you shall not be harmed.'

"The tramp held up a warning finger and she made no reply.

"Well, here goes," said the voice.

"The three sprang out into the light, but the leader checked himself at sight of the lamp, as though expecting a trap, so that the second man passed him, and came charging up the stairs, shouting as he ran. He was not half way up when the tramp fired.

"The man stumbled, made an effort at recovery, and then fell heavily on his side. As he did so, the mask slipped from his face, showing the features to the watchers on the stairs.

"It was her husband, Jack Sabin!"

"It was a simple thing," continued our millionaire host. "Sabin was a gambler and worse. He did not know where to turn for money. When he was given that \$5,000 and lost his train, he sat and let temptation soak into him. What could be easier than to rob himself? He slipped off into the city, and found the men he wanted to expect he knew where to look for them quick enough. They fixed it between them. He went home, received the fake telegram they dispatched, and joined them in the city."

"And what was the tramp's reward?" asked a guest, "in dollars?"

"He received no such reward, Mr. Gaythorpe."

"You surprise me. The bank, at least, might have paid him a percentage on the sum. Are you certain?"

"Quite certain."

"May I ask why?"

"I was the tramp, Mr. Gaythorpe."

A Modern Bachelor's Romance

By J. J. BELL
(Author of "Wee MacGregor," Etc.)

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It was a November evening, nearly nine o'clock, at which hour the Easy Goers were due to meet their worthy president.

Mr. Perry Parkin delighted to entertain such appreciative guests as the Easy Goers, and looked forward to four or five hours of cheerful relaxation.

"That must be Martingale," he said to himself as the doorbell was suddenly and violently rung. "Martingale's always the first and the hungriest, poor fellow."

Mrs. Phigg, the housekeeper, entered the dining-room, bearing a small tray upon which lay a telegram.

"Ah! Perhaps some one can't come. What a pity!" he murmured, tearing open the envelope.

"What, what—what's this?"

"Good life!"

He read the telegram again.

"Aunt Eliza has eloped with the organist. I can't stay here, so will come to see you. Arrive 9:30 to-night."

"Mary."

Mr. Perry Parkin groaned and paced the floor with uneasy steps. "Of all the nights for her to come here!" he muttered. "And I haven't seen her for years—not since she was a child, and rather an obnoxious one. Don't suppose I'd know her if I met her on the street; but I suppose my having sent her birthday and Christmas presents regularly has caused her to regard me as a sort of friend in need. Well, we're both practically alone in the world so far as near relations go. Hullo! Martingale, delighted to see you." Perry stopped in his walk and shook hands with his guest, a gentleman who looked like a retired colonel, but who was really a traveler in low priced, more or less, mechanical toys—penny jumping jacks, tin fish, squeaking dolls, dancing niggers, and so forth.

"Internally cold to-night, Parkin," remarked Mr. Martingale, warming his hands at the glowing fire.

A minute later appeared a quartette of gentlemen, each of whom the traveler in mechanical toys professed himself "internally glad" to see; and shortly afterwards, the last of the guests having been welcomed, the party sat down to supper.

"This is an infernally fine duck, Parkin," observed Mr. Martingale from the foot of the table, as he savagely hacked at the plump carcass in front of him.

"Glad you think so," said Mr. Parkin, endeavoring to shake off his nervousness. "What are you having, Boland?" he asked a quiet-looking little man with a large, shiny, dome-like head who sat on his left. "Will you have chicken or chuck—I mean—"

"Thanks, I will have chicken. Hope I see you well, Parkin," said the little man.

"Oh, I'm all right," replied Perry, with an effort at a smile. "The fact is, gentlemen," he said, raising his voice so that the general conversation ceased, "the fact is that I have a—relative coming here to-night, and I shall presently beg you to be so kind as to excuse me for half an hour, and not consider my leaving you for that time as a breach of manners or hospitality. I did not know my—relative was coming until shortly before supper."

"Don't mention it, Parkin," said half the company, and Mr. Martingale added: "I'm sure we'd all be infernally glad to meet your relation, if he—"

"It is a—a—female relative," stammered Perry.

Just then, to his intense relief, Mrs. Phigg entered and whispered that his cousin had arrived. With an apology to his dumfounded guests, the host left the table.

"It must be an aunt," said Mr. Wragg to those about him.

"Well," remarked Mr. Martingale, "one doesn't usually get infernally red when an aunt pays a visit. H'm! h'm! Another bit of duck, Robinson!"

II.

Mr. Perry Parkin opened the parlor door and stepped in as he might have done had his destination been a cold bath on a frosty morning.

"Are you very angry?" The words, softly spoken, reached him ere he could touch her hand.

Angry? How could he be angry with this pretty, graceful creature who smiled at him in a half-shy, half-confident fashion? He hadn't a word to say; but his hand-shake satisfied her.

"I had no one else to go to, you know. I couldn't bear to stay with anyone in Beachtown after Aunt Eliza making such a stir. And so I came to you, Perry."

He started. It was so long since a woman had called him by his first name. "You—you did right, Mary," he said, awkwardly.

"Well, I thought you would be able to tell me of a nice boarding house, or something of the kind, where I could stay till I made up my mind about the future. But your housekeeper—dear old thing!—seemed to expect me to stay here to-night—"

"Of course, Mary, you must stay here."

"It's awfully kind of you, Perry. Aunt Eliza has been talking about you and mentioning your address for the last fortnight, but I didn't understand till this morning what she was driving at. She ran off last night, poor creature."

"She must be mad!" cried Mr. Parkin.

"I'm afraid she is, rather. Mr. Gowl, the organist, is a perfect pig, but he has completely captured her affections. I should tell you, Perry, that she left

me a lot of money in her letter, so that I'm not likely to starve till next quarter day, when my own money is due."

"It's a mercy you're of age, Mary," he remarked.

"Oh, dear! I'm nearly 24. It's a long time since I used to make your life miserable at Beachtown, Perry. But I'm really glad to be free. Aunt Eliza has been trying—the poor dear couldn't help it, I suppose—for the last few years; and Beachtown is a dull hole. I'll just take off my hat and jacket, if you don't mind. It's so good of you to let me stay here. I'm sorry I arrived when you were having a party. You must go back to your friends, and I'm sure your housekeeper will look after me."

"I'll come back to see you presently," said Perry.

"No, please don't. I'm going to bed immediately—I'm pretty tired—and I'll want to talk quite enough to you in the morning. Good night, Perry."

"Good night, Mary," he responded, slowly. Somehow he was not eager to return to the dining-room, and when he did so, the Easy Goers felt, one and all, that something had happened. No one suggested a song or called for a speech, as was usual at the monthly gathering, and at the abnormally early hour of half-past 11 the dining-room was empty, save for the host, who sat by the dead fire and chewed a cold, stale cigar.

III.

For three weeks Miss Stafford, who did not greatly worry her pretty head about conventionalities, remained Mr. Perry Parkin's guest, and enjoyed herself immensely. After years of existence in a little seaside town the girl could appreciate the sights and entertainments which her host exerted himself to show and give her—sights and entertainments which were almost as new to him as to her.

But at the end of three weeks the fever of happiness left him. He proposed and was gently, but firmly, rejected. Mary, leaving Mrs. Phigg in a state of almost motherly misery, departed sadly from the house and went to board with a family in another suburb. But even in his dejection Perry realized that he had missed three ordinary meetings of the Easy Going society, and that the December supper was due in a few days. So he pulled himself together and wrote apologies and invitations to all the members, on receipt of which all the members waxed exceedingly glad, save Mr. Martingale, who became "internally" so, for they had been sore afraid for their kindly president.

The Easy Goers arrived at the appointed hour, and supper was served; but in vain did the guests try to attain to their customary joviality, and in vain did the host attempt to add humor to his kindness. Something was wrong, though none but the host knew exactly what it was.

It was nearly ten o'clock when Mrs. Phigg tapped at the door and respectfully summoned her employer to speak with her.

"Excuse me, gentlemen," he said as he rose. "We seem to be fated to be disturbed," he added with a wan smile.

"Well, what's the matter, Mrs. Phigg?" he inquired, as he joined his housekeeper in the hall.

"She's in the parlor," gasped the good creature.

"What?"

"The young lady—Miss Stafford—she's in the parlor. Oh! oh! oh!"

Perry, with a complexion like chalk, entered the parlor.

"I'm in trouble, and I've come to you again," said Mary, speaking hurriedly and with forced calmness.

"Tell me," said he.

"I got on fairly well with the people I went to board with till to-night, when it came out that I had been living here for three weeks. They thought that that wasn't proper, and that I wasn't respectable, and they suggested that I should go elsewhere. And where was I to go to?"

"Here," said Perry, checking his fury.

Then the girl's composure broke, and she flung herself on the sofa, sobbing as if she would never cease. "I—I never thought Christian people could be so horrible. Oh, Perry, what did I do to deserve their contempt?"

"Don't cry—dear. I'm afraid I was to blame. I shouldn't have insisted on your staying here. I shouldn't—"

"But I wanted to stay. I never was so happy in my life as those three weeks, and I'll never be so happy again."

"Hush! I'll get Mrs. Phigg to go with you to a nice hotel and stay with you till you can make better arrangements." He bent over her and stroked her hair back from her cheek.

Her sobs ceased, and she lay silent while the clock on the mantelpiece ticked a hundred times and the voices in the dining-room rose and fell.

"You have another party," she said, sitting up and pushing back her hair.

"This is the second I've spoilt for you. . . . Perry!" She held out her hands to him.

"What can I do for you, Mary?" he asked, taking a seat beside her.

She glanced at his face, and bowed her head.

"Ask me for anything," he said.

"No;—you do that," she whispered.

"What?" he cried, bewildered.

"Ah!" he cried, enlightened. "You're changed—you're different from a week ago."

"Oh, yes," she sighed, later; "I knew it the moment I left this house. I had to lose you to find out that I—I loved you, Perry."

It only remains to be recorded that the traveler in mechanical toys was "internally" glad his friend Parkin had become so "internally" happy, and that the other members were equally, if not quite so, deeply gratified.

Fruit ripens best in a dark, cool place; and it sells best when sorted into grades and honestly labeled.

MYSTERY IS SOLVED

DYING CONFESSION EXPLAINS LOSS OF FARMER'S WEALTH.

Revenge of Former Friend Who Was Unfairly Beaten in Contest for Girl's Love—Fortune Boiled.

Lake Ainslee, Cape Breton.—By the confession of Thomas MacDougal, made on his deathbed, a mystery of ten years has been cleared up. Here is the story:

Twenty-five years ago MacDougal and Jonathan MacFarlane were neighbors and both fell in love with the same girl, a pretty young woman of Hawkesbury. MacFarlane won out, but his neighbor did not consider that the means he used were quite above board, and being a disbeliever in the old saying that all is fair in love and war, he became a bitter enemy of his old friend. After the marriage he became a recluse, and seldom left his house except to go to the store to purchase supplies.

Both men were prosperous and made money farming. MacDougal banked his money in Hawkesbury, but what his neighbor did with his cash was a mystery. It was known that he sent sums of money to Boston and received in return small flat packages forwarded by registered mail, but what was contained therein no one could guess. They were always received at stated times and were guarded so carefully that everyone judged them to be of great value.

Finally, in some way, MacDougal discovered that the mysterious packages contained United States postage stamps in various denominations and that his neighbor was secreting them somewhere in his house. He was well aware that MacFarlane was afraid of banks, but why he should convert his wealth into foreign postage stamps was not clear. On making the discovery, a way to square accounts for the fancied or real wrong does him suggested itself, and he bided his time.

In the summer of 1895 a servant who had been employed by the MacFarlanes since the day of the wedding died, and when the body was taken to the grave the entire family accompanied it, leaving the house unguarded for the first time in ten years. The day after the funeral MacFarlane suffered a slight shock of paralysis, and two years later died from the effects.

At this time his widow created a sensation by telling of a statement made by her husband while he was dying. This was to the effect that his entire wealth had been converted into United States postage stamps and concealed in an old copper kettle in the cellar. The stamps were in good condition when he left for the cemetery the day the servant died, but but when he returned he found that some one had boiled them during his absence and that they were dissolved into a sticky, unrecognizable mass. His reason for putting his wealth into stamps bought in the United States instead of into Canadian postage was that thieves would be unable to dispose of the plunder without leaving Cape Breton. How much money was lost he refused to say, but the shock killed him.

MacDougal was suspected, but there was no evidence against him and no arrest was made. His confession was complete and bears out the story of the widow. He said that he sneaked into the house after the funeral, searched until he found the stamps and then boiled them on the kitchen range. He completed his work an hour before the party returned from the grave.

TEXAS TELEPHONE LINES.

Every Town and Hamlet in the Big State Provided with Ample Service.

San Antonio, Tex.—The construction of rural telephone lines in southwest Texas is surprisingly rapid at this time. In the section of country where a few years ago there was no service but the man on horseback for the dissemination of news, there is now a network of telephone lines that give communication between the numerous new farms and the ranches and villages and cities.

There are at this time in the southwestern section of the state more than 100 independent telephone systems, many of them being rural party lines. Each of these lines is connected with the larger systems at the various villages, and the farmers are capable of having direct communication with the county seat and with each other.

It is said by promoters of the lines that the Texas farmers are the most enthusiastic patrons of the rural telephone proposition, and that it can be but a few years before the number of subscribers to telephone lines that reach the farms of Texas will be greater in proportion to the population than in the older states, where the telephone has been longer in use.

Chinatown as City Asset.

The people of San Francisco have begun to discover that Chinatown was a paying investment. The district drew a trade of \$30,000,000 annually, most of which came from tourists who looked upon the quarter as a world's curiosity. Hence it will be difficult either to suppress Chinatown or to improve it much. What the tourists examined in open-mouthed wonder was chiefly its dirt. To remove that would be to remove a prime cause of profitable curiosity. Altruism is not going to elope with the new San Francisco.

HORSE PREVENTS SUICIDE.

Pennsylvania Man's "Old Bill" Kicks Desire for Death Out of Him.

Pittsburg.—John Devinney was thoroughly disgusted with life, and would be dead if it hadn't been for Old Bill. John Devinney is a farmer in Butter-John Hollow, near Duquesne, and Old Bill is the sorrel horse that he has raised from a colt, and which has been in the family the ten years of his life.

By getting up at three o'clock in the morning and working until ten at night Devinney managed to save a few thousand dollars, but when the oil excitement broke out near Duquesne a short time ago he lost it all.

Utterly discouraged and with old age and starvation staring him in the face, Devinney got a good stout piece of clothesline and started for the stable. As the old man passed into the stable Old Bill uttered a friendly neigh. Devinney stopped, placed his arm about the animal's neck and whispered to him a few words of loving farewell. Then he went back to the rear of the stall to put an end to care and tribulation.

One end of the clothesline he knotted tightly about his neck. Then he mounted the soap box. The other end of the rope he started to throw across a rafter that helped to form the stall. In a few seconds it would all be over.

Old Bill had been taking only a mild interest in the proceedings. But when he saw the rope around his master's neck and the other end around the rafter it all seemed to dawn upon him in an instant.

His master was within reach. Out shot his right hind hoof, and it landed squarely on the seat of Devinney's trousers. The force of the blow was so great that Devinney was knocked clear through the weatherboarding of the stable and into the lane outside. His screams of pain reached the household. The old man was carried in and a doctor summoned. He is now doing as well as could be expected, and the doctor says that he will recover.

Devinney declares that he does not want to die, and is the happiest mortal in the world in the thought that his old horse saved his life. Devinney is going to take a new start, and believes that he will win out.

WILL SAVE NATION BILLIONS

Philadelphia Veterinarian Discovers Preventive of Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Philadelphia.—Cattle valued at \$2,000,000 will be saved in Pennsylvania every year as the result of vaccination to prevent tuberculosis, which has been commenced by especially trained experts in all parts of the state. Arrest and virtual cure of tuberculosis in cattle already diseased is also accomplished by the new treatment.

Application of the work to the United States will bring the total saving to the country well over \$1,000,000,000. This has been accomplished at a cost to the state of only \$25,000 for two years' experiments. This calculation does not take into consideration the human lives that will be saved and the human diseases that will be averted through the absolute abolition of tuberculosis in cattle.

To a Philadelphia, Dr. Leonard Pearson, dean of the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania, belongs the honor of this tremendous discovery. Back of it is the work of far greater importance. This is the application of the successful cattle experiments to the immunization of human beings and the arrest of tuberculosis in persons who already are affected.

FORGOT HE WAS MARRIED.

Oklahoma Fireman from Force of Habit Spent Night at Headquarters.

Guthrie, Okla.—With "Jack" Scribbins, a Guthrie contractor and a substitute member of the local fire department, it is a question of resigning from the fire department or facing the chances for a divorce suit, according to Chief William Gruber, and his resignation is expected at any time. Scribbins was married the other day to Miss Laura Rick, of Seward. A few evenings later one of the fire boys wanted off for the evening and got Scribbins to take his place at fire headquarters, promising to return by midnight at the latest.

Scribbins became very much interested in what was going on at the engine house, and in some discussions which were going on among the firemen. When the rest of the company went upstairs to turn in for the night, Scribbins accompanied them, as he had always done before when on duty there, went to bed and to sleep, entirely forgetting his bride, who was anxiously awaiting his return.

PASTOR TO AID BASEBALL.

Will Make Service Hour Earlier for the Convenience of "Fans."

Dyersville, Ia.—Realizing that Sunday baseball has come to stay in this parish, Rev. Father Theodore Waring announced a change in the hour of his church service, so that the fans can attend divine worship and then take in the game after the benediction. In this arrangement the baseball managers have met Father Waring half way. When he agreed to begin Sunday afternoon services half an hour earlier, they said they would start the game half an hour later, and the innovation is received with satisfaction by all concerned.

RIGHT COMPASSES

NAVY DEPARTMENT TO HELP NAVIGATORS OF LAKES.

Marks to Be Set Up at Points Where Beds of Iron Under Water Disarrange the Needle.

Washington, D. C.—The navy department has sent Commander Reginald F. Nicholson, assistant chief of the equipment bureau, to Cleveland to take steps to help the captains of lake vessels to rectify their troubles with refractory compasses. For many years past these skippers have been bothered by the erratic behavior of their compasses in different localities on the lakes. At first it was thought that the cargoes of iron or other ores they were carrying in their vessels were responsible for this deviation in the needles; but nowadays it is recognized that the real source of the trouble lies in the nature of the bottom of the lakes, and not in the cargoes. Great beds of iron underlie the lakes in various places, and these affect the compasses.

It is to correct this evil that Commander Nicholson is going to Cleveland with instruments that will enable him to set up, at certain conspicuous places, "marks" fixed at the true north, so that the captains of passing ships may note any errors in their compasses and make the necessary adjustments. At present it is his intention to set up these "marks" in St. Clair river and in the straits of Mackinaw, which will cover the greater part of the lake traffic.

How strongly the underlake influences affect the compasses of lake vessels was revealed to a traveler last summer while crossing Lake Ontario on a lumber steamer. From the time the ship cleared the mouth of the St. Lawrence river on its westerly passage until it was across the middle ground in the center of the lake, the captain or mate stood upon the flying bridge conning the ship from the compass on that lofty height. Experience had taught the skipper that natural conditions under the bed of the lake affected his compass in the wheelhouse so materially that the compass was practically useless in that particular portion of the voyage, and consequently the vessel's course was kept by the compass upon the bridge, which was so far above the disturbing mineral elements as not to be affected by them. For the greater part of the run across the lake the compass in the wheelhouse was a point or two "off" from the true direction of the one on the bridge. The "marks" to be set up by the government's hydrographers will enable this particular captain, as well as others, to correct such deviations every trip if they care to.

FISH IN SUNKEN BOAT.

Hold of Vessel Contains Food Stuffs Upon Which They Fatten.

Portland, Ore.—When the steamer George W. Elder is finally floated her hold will be found alive with fish. This was brought to light the other day by one of the divers when he emerged from hatch No. 2 after having made a final examination of the patches put over the large break that sent the steamer to the bottom.

The water in the hull is black, and the diver was completely in the dark, but in groping his way over the bottom came in contact with a veritable school of fish, which he believes are carp. He says they were so thick that he had to push his way through, and he could feel the commotion in the water.

The fish have been feeding and growing fat on the flour and other foodstuffs allowed to remain in the after part of the vessel to keep her on as even a keel as possible, and besides they have been sheltered from the strong current and have had things their own way for more than a year.

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HAVE MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Motorists at Lake Como Land with Their Machine in a Tree.

London.—An extraordinary automobile escape is reported from Lake Como, Italy. It is something beyond the usual when motorists find safety, machine and all, in a tree. A French artist had been staying at Lake Como, and was driving an automobile with three friends near Brunate, when descending a steep hill the car struck a large stone, swerved violently against the parapet protecting the mountain road from a precipice and, breaking through the masonry, went clear over the edge. Luckily, the branches of a tree growing from the side of the rock, and reaching nearly to the road level, caught the car as it fell, thereby saving the four men from certain death. After being "treed" for some hours, the party were rescued from their unpleasant position.

Horse Rescued from Well.

A horse backed into a cistern on Missouri point, opposite Alton, a few days ago, while trying to disengage itself from the rails of a fence it was trying to leap. Neighbors planned for several hours to rescue the animal, when one of them conceived the idea of filling the cistern with loose straw, gradually raising the horse's footing until the animal could step out. Four big loads of straw were used in the rescue, which was successful.

ROOFING A POTATO PATCH

Montana Man Evolves Method of Growing Tubers in Sixty Days.

Great Falls, Mont.—A half-bushel of sawdust, a dash of chemical solution and 15 potatoes carefully enveloped with the sawdust will enable the average householder to grow a bushel of tubers on his housetop or in his cellar within 60 days. This process has been discovered and elaborated by W. D. Darst, of this place. Moreover, the grower will have no contest with grubs.

The product of Mr. Darst's process is termed "vineless potato," from the fact that, grown under these apparently unnatural conditions, there is no surface vegetation. Because of this each potato buried in the sawdust is enabled to produce at least 12 normal-sized tubers.

The other day at the Oakland plaza, in the rear of the Oakland hotel, Mr. Darst disclosed the methods of growing potatoes by his system. Operating on the theory that the presence of surface vegetation was only a method of securing nourishment and in reality sapped the vitality of the tuber, Mr. Darst experimented more than six years, and found he could overcome this seemingly natural course on the part of the plant by supplying it artificially with its needs.

By employing sawdust, straw or any other earth product that would permit of the circulation of air, moisture and heat and the application of solutions of various salts, he discovered a single potato would multiply itself by attaching to itself from 12 to 16 other potatoes of approximately the same dimensions without throwing off any of its energy above ground.

Packed in loosely arranged bins permitting the free access of air and arranged in rows six inches above each other, with an allowance of one cubic foot of sawdust to the seedling, Mr. Darst has demonstrated the rapidity of growth and the proportions that the potatoes may attain by showing that within 60 days 15 potatoes will produce a bushel. In the character of his experiment and the success that has attended them Mr. Darst has the endorsement of Luther Burbank, the eminent horticulturist and botanist.

TALLEST THERMOMETER.

Twenty-Foot Heat Indicator Attracts Hundreds of People to Store in Boston.

Boston.—There are thermometers and thermometers, but the largest one in the world attracts hundreds of people to Jaynes & Co.'s store at Summer and South streets. It is not wholly a show thermometer, however, for it works perfectly and marks the variations in temperature just about as accurately as one of the pretty all-glass indicators. From top to bottom this gigantic thermometer measures 20 feet. The mercury tube is a little more than 16 feet in length and 1 1/4 inches in diameter.

Ten tubes were broken by the makers, a Rochester, N. Y., concern, before they succeeded in producing this one and the task involved great difficulties. It was packed with care and every precaution to guard against breakage was taken when it was unpacked and set up. When it was finally in place on the building the men in charge breathed a sigh of relief. The graduated scale over which the tube is conducted is the work of some of the experts sent here from Rochester, the home of thermometers of all styles and classes.

The manufacturers of the big thermometer say they know of no other anywhere that approaches it in size with the single exception of one at the World building, New York, and that is much smaller, in fact, is only about half the size of the Summer street temperature recorder.

FERTILIZE WITH SKIM MILK

Good Results from Unsuitable Product Obtained by New York Farmers.

Middletown, N. Y.—Skim milk as a fertilizer for crops is interesting the farmers in the vicinity of Halsey, N. J., and several declare that astonishing results have come from its use. Several weeks ago a creamery of that place had a lot of skim milk that could not be used. W. Clark Mains and John A. Segler, farmers, took the milk and poured it on their lands as an experiment. Mains emptied 75 cans on a timothy sod lot. Segler emptied 150 cans on a piece of meadow land. Remarkable results have been obtained.

Their grass is now seven times as vigorous as on adjoining fields where the milk was not used, but which were covered with commercial fertilizers. The farmers predict that milk will be used henceforth.

Bloodhounds for Petty Thieves.

City Marshal Charles Kimsey, of Muskogee, Ind. T., has purchased a pair of bloodhounds from state officials in Texas and will bring them to Muskogee, where he will keep them in training to run down criminals in the city. They will also be used by the federal officers of the district whenever they are called for. Officer Kimsey thinks the bloodhounds will be specially useful in running down petty thieves among the colored population of the city.

Tramp Dog Steals Rides.

Clinging to the top of a box car, a tramp dog rode 117 miles from Pittsburg to Altoona on a fast-freight train recently. It was discovered by the brakeman on top of a beef car shivering with cold and badly scared

RUSH FOR TITLES

LONDON OFFICIALS EAGERLY GRAB FOR KING'S PLUMS.

Public Pays the Expense of the Ceremony — Would Be Called Graft in the United States.

London.—When a new public building is opened by the sovereign the occasion is always commemorated by the conferring of various titles. These dignities seldom are bestowed on the folk most concerned in the work—those who really deserve them.

The architect who designs the building, the contractor who builds it, and the sculptor who beautifies it are usually ignored and the honors are reaped by some pompous "Bumbles" whose good fortune it is to be in office when the opening occurs and to figure conspicuously in the ceremonies.

The new "Old Bailey," which occupies the site of the grim historic sentinel which so long stood as a warning to evildoers, will not be ready for business until next year is well advanced. Indeed, certain parts of the building will probably be far from complete until 1908. At present it is little more than a huge empty shell.

It stands within the bailiwick of that quaint survival of medievalism, the corporation of the city of London, which rules supreme over one square mile of the heart of the metropolis. Most of its gorgeously uniformed figurehead officials, including the lord mayor himself, hold office for one year. If the royal opening should not take place until the building is really ready for public use, they would lose all chance of getting a knighthood or some of the other royal favors that will be distributed on the occasion. So they have fooled the king and stolen a march on their successors by arranging to have the opening take place within a month or two.

The squabble for empty titles among these fussy fossils would be welcomed as providing something to laugh at in this somber old city but for the fact that it involves fleecing the ratepayers to the tune of \$50,000. To put the building in shape for this premature opening—to "temporize" it, as it is called—will cost all of that sum, and it will be a sheer waste of money.

The exposure of such unjustifiable squandering of public funds in any American city would start a prodigious row, but the top lofty, incorruptible officials here treat it with indifference. It cannot be called stealing, and so it does not matter, though as far as the ratepayers are concerned it amounts to the same thing.

BIG BILL AS SOUVENIR.

New Fad Introduced by Oregon Millionaire Has Limited Vogue.

Portland, Ore.—Autographing \$100 bills and presenting them to friends as souvenir cards is the latest fad. It was introduced in Portland last night by a portly man, who seemed to have an unlimited supply of newly printed greenbacks and a desire to get rid of them. It requires eight figures and two commas, it is said, to express the sum total of the wealth of the rotund capitalist who gives away \$100 bills with his name on them.

He is a heavy owner of Portland real estate. He walked into the barroom of the Oregon hotel last night with three friends and the bartender was busy for awhile. After many rounds of drinks one of the party remarked that he would have to hurry to catch the train to San Francisco.

"Let me give you my card before you go," spoke the capitalist. As he did so he pulled a wallet from his pocket, drew forth a hundred-dollar bill, wrote his name on it with his fountain pen and handed it to his friend.

"Let me give you one, too," he said to one of the other men. Another bill was autographed and handed over. A third was signed and given to the third member of the party.

HAS MAMMOTH STURGEON.

Eight and a Half Footer, Weighing 300 Pounds, in New York Aquarium.

New York.—The Aquarium has now the biggest sturgeon ever shown here, this specimen measuring eight and one-half feet in length, while its estimated weight is placed at fully 300 pounds. This big sturgeon was taken in a pound net in the bay back of Sandy Hook.

It has been placed in the Aquarium's great central pool, where it has for company, among other fishes, four other sturgeons ranging in length from three and one-half to seven feet each. In a tank on the gallery tier is a lively little sturgeon one foot in length, so that now the Aquarium has a varied assortment of these striking fishes.

The little sturgeon on the gallery was eight inches in length when brought in, two years ago. The sturgeon no doubt grows faster in freedom, where it can find its natural food and have room for exercise, than in captivity. The sturgeon is supposed to live to an age of from 50 to 75 years. It attains a length of 12 feet.

Irrigate for American Market.

More than 300 wells are being drilled on the hacienda of Don Luis Garza in the state of Tamaulipas, near Matamoros, Mexico. These wells will be used for irrigation purposes.

FRONTIER POSTMISTRESS.

Says She Will Deliver Mail from Her Apron if Necessary.

Watertown, S. D.—Miss Hattie Burnstad, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, is at this moment probably the most talked about young woman in South Dakota.

As postmistress of a frontier town in which not a single house is built, she is the heroine of the teat living population of the new town of Florence, one of the first to be opened on the new railroad extension. A board sign indicates where the post office is to be, but of the building itself there is not a vestige.

As the daughter of Representative A. C. Burnstad, of Codington county, Miss Burnstad knew something about politics as an inheritance. At any rate, while the prospective politicians of Florence were wrangling among themselves as to who should have the postmastership of the potential city, Miss Burnstad quietly walked off with the commission. When she was informed of her success by railroad company's townsite agent at Watertown there was no more pleased girl in the northwest.

"All right," she said, "I will undertake the job, even if I have to carry the mail in an auto and deliver it out of my apron."

And this is just what she is going to do. The railroad will not be built into Florence until some time in the summer, but in the meantime the residents will get their mail, for Miss Burnstad will make her word good.

LOOKS LIKE A HOODOO.

Unhappy Portent in Startling Incidents at Time of Norway and Sweden's Separation.

Stockholm.—Those who take an interest in occult phenomena will find much to their taste in the "Annales des Sciences Psychologiques," just published, in which are reported several strange occurrences which took place when Norway was separated from Sweden.

On November 18 last, we are told, a number of officers were assembled in the hall of the Casino of Akerhus, waiting for King Haakon to make his entry. Suddenly a cracking noise was heard, and before anyone could turn round, a full-length portrait of King Oscar fell from the wall to the floor. The picture was picked up unhurt, but the crown on the top of the frame was smashed to atoms.

A few days afterward a reception was being held at the house of Mr. Hagerum, a former prime minister, and the guests were talking of the accident at Akerhus. Some one said that evidently the Casino walls needed repairing, when suddenly a life-sized marble bust of King Oscar, which stood between the windows of the room, fell to the floor and was broken to pieces. Several other occurrences of a like nature are reported, and there can be no reason to doubt the good faith of the "Annales."

MAN SWIMS THIRTY MILES.

Wonderful Feat Performed by Honolulu Half-Breed to Save Himself.

Honolulu.—Through the capsizing of a boat occupied by Edward Devauchelle, a half-white, and three native companions, off Maui islands one morning lately three natives were drowned. Devauchelle saved his life by extraordinary efforts. After swimming for 17 hours, Devauchelle secured temporary footing on a rock, on which he slept all day Wednesday. On Thursday he took a further swim of two miles and landed at Molokai.

One of the natives accompanied Devauchelle for the first 16 hours following the capsizing of the boat and then sank exhausted. It is estimated that the former swam 30 miles, including the distance he was carried by the currents.

BALLAST WILL BE GOLD ORE

Railroad in Mexico Will Be Anchored with Rock of Great Value.

Mexico.—The Eastern railway of Mexico will be ballasted with gold ore between Texico and Rio Puerto, a distance of 270 miles. This ballast rock is obtained from the gravel bed adjacent to the new line of the road.

Repeated assays have shown that the ballast runs upwards of two dollars in gold to the ton. About 4,500 tons of rock are used to the mile, making the value of the gold \$9,000 to each mile of road, or \$2,430,000 for the 270 miles. The gold values in the rock are not sufficient to make it a mining proposition, but passengers will ride over the most valuable piece of ballasting in the world.

Women Dissipate Hotel Superstition.

The advent of women cashiers in the hotels has done away with the old superstition regarding the closing of the register. In the olden days a hotel clerk believed he was sure to be pursued by ill luck if by chance the book was closed. He guarded it closely. The women cashiers take the registers to their desks, copy the names and then close them with no fears or misgivings.

Rats Hoard Coins.

When John Shiffer tore down the 110-year-old Robeson building in Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., the other day he found in rats' nests underneath three big copper cents, 40 and 50 years old, and a Spanish coin of 1777, all worn quite smooth.

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be of the greatest value to every attorney practicing law in Indian Territory and will contain in full all the laws on which the title to Indian lands is bounded, and will therefore be in demand by every person in any way interested in this country.

In the past the only information of this character was contained in the annual reports of the commission which did not attempt to cover the subject in any such manner as the present publication will, and in addition the annual reports were not printed for nearly a year after they were closed and on that account were completely out of date when issued. The present publication is authorized by the government and will be an authority.

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Advertising rates furnished on application

ELECTRIC FANS AND IRONS

WE are receiving a shipment of 1906 Residence Electric Fans, which are beauties. We also have a line of Electric Smoothing Irons, which will make ironing day a pleasure. We cheerfully invite the ladies of Ada to visit our plant and examine these iron and fans

Ada Electric & Gas Co.

SUNSET ROUTE

OCEAN to OCEAN

Offers the Best

Fast Trains, Latest Dining, Sleeping and Observation Cars
Between

New Orleans and California, Daily

Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and
will carry you over the

Road of a Thousand Wonders

that you read so much and hear so much about from the press and the people. Oil burning locomotives all the way; no smoke, no cinders. For beautiful illustrated literature and other information, see nearest Sunset Ticket Agent

Might Come Handy.

"I love thee!" vowed the sentimentalist. "I swear it by yon blue sky—by the purple seas—by the green forest—by the yellow moon—by—" "Say," interrupted the practical girl, "it would suit me a heap better if you'd put all that in black and white." —Cleveland Leader

Sultan Fond of Canaries.

The sultan of Turkey has a great collection of canaries. He chooses them by the length of time they sing without stopping. Recently he paid a high price for an English canary, which sang, without a stop, for 20 minutes by the sultan's watch.

Most of Them Come Here.

Figures for 1904 show that 470,932 emigrants left Italy; those for 1905, which will soon be published by the ministry of the interior, reveal the exodus of 718,343 persons, a number never reached by any other country in the world.—Milan Secolo.

Managed Better in France.

In France the government requires the railroads to carry members of the chamber free and then deducts a sum equivalent to mileage from the salaries of the statesmen. This is one of those things they do better in France, —Pittsburg Dispatch.

HELP WANTED.

No Energy. No Will Power. No Ambition. Losing Confidence in Self and the Confidence of Friends or Employers.

A State of Health That Needs Prompt Treatment to Ward Off Serious Disease.

Do you notice a large reduction in your vital energy? Are you losing hold on your place in the social world? Is your strength gone, constitution weak, appetite poor, digestion deranged, bowels costive, with uneasiness and symptoms of derangement in the region of the kidneys? Such a condition is the preliminary to Bright's Disease or some other serious kidney trouble. If this describes the state of your body, we urge upon you prompt action before your health is entirely beyond recovery. Prickly Ash Bitters is the remedy you need; it has a four-fold restorative effect. It stimulates the torpid liver, restores health in the stomach, strengthens and cures the kidneys, and through its peculiar yet agreeable laxative character it clinches the good work by thoroughly cleansing the bowels. It is a certain remedy for kidney and liver diseases.

Accept no substitute. Insist on having the genuine Prickly Ash Bitters with the large figure 8 in red on the front label.

Sold by Druggists. Price \$1.00 per bottle.

AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD

Their Merit Recognized and Rewarded Earlier Than It Is at Home.

Once more an American artist's picture holds the place of honor at the exhibition of the Royal Academy in London. Sargent had attained that honor; now it is Abbey's turn, with a picture distinctly American in subject, representing Columbus landing in the new world. Several other well-known American artists figure among the notable exhibitors. In the two annual picture shows now open in Paris, the same fact is true, reports the New York World.

American artists frequently complain, as do singers and musicians, that the surest way to distinction at home is recognition abroad. The protest implies that merit is not so readily accepted here as merit is in France and England.

The distinction attained by Sargent in London has done more than all his early successors in this country to assure his preeminence. The same may be said to be true of Abbey, although fame came to him easy as an illustrator. Something may be due to the circumstance that for years both have done most of their work abroad. Beyond a doubt, however, art is viewed far more hospitably in Paris and London than in New York. We have yet no art exhibitions that occupy so large a place in popular life as the regular shows of the two foreign capitals.

It is noteworthy also that more contemporary American artists have room in the Luxembourg museum, where living painters must await admission to the Louvre, than in our own Metropolitan. The Paris list counts about 25, among them Whistler, Sargent, Winslow Homer, La Farge, Alexander Harrison, Henry Mosler, Walter MacEwen, Carl Melchers, Miss Cassatt, Edwin L. Weeks and H. O. Tanner.

Under the old management American artists were treated with suspicion at the Metropolitan. It was sometimes difficult to get their works through the museum's doors even as gifts.

Fortunate, all that is being rapidly changed. Sir Purdon Clarke advocates the necessity of building up a representative American collection. Mr. George A. Hearn has donated a large fund, of which the income is reserved for the purchase of American works. It is a curious commentary on American taste that it was not until a foreign director was put in charge of the Metropolitan that American artists were promised something of the same public recognition they receive from the French government.

TURKEY WITH WOODEN LEG

Tale of a Gobbler That Smacks Somewhat of the Munchausen Flavor.

In most communities there are certain persons who possess peculiar characteristics, habits and beliefs, and this is true of the long shore sportsman of the old Mother State as of persons dwelling elsewhere, says Forest and Stream.

Many of the old time sportsmen still carry and use their muzzle loading guns, which cannot be displaced by more modern arms. They usually manage to bag a good many birds and other game, and this is chiefly due, it is believed, to their knowledge of the habits of the game. They seldom go out without finding something.

A story is told of one gunner who if any of the shot should fall from his hands while loading his gun will at once return home and make no further effort to hunt that day, believing as he says, that those lost were his luck shot, and it would be useless for him to continue the hunt.

Another, whom I will call here Capt. Pete, is a sailor and all round sportsman. He loves to tell of his adventures with his dogs and gun, and is seldom seen without them. He tells many stories about the accuracy of Sweet Lips, his gun, and declares he can beat any man "a-shootin' for a turkey in the United States of Virginia."

On the occasion of a turkey hunt near the Rappahannock river Capt. Pete claims to have shot a 40-pound wild turkey, for which he was offered \$4 cash. The gray whiskers on the turkey's breast were 18 inches long, and he had one wooden leg. Here Capt. Pete gives a laugh that could be heard a half mile away. "Sar, he was the biggest turkey I ever saw. There were 18 fellows in the bunch of us, and four others besides, and all ate a sumptuous meal from one-half of his breast."

Uncle Pete says he cannot account for that one wooden leg unless that turkey had been previously owned by some one as a pet wild turkey.

Natural Arm Chair.

A gardener in Korea has formed a natural arm-chair by twisting a growing vine to the required shape. It is also studded with seeds of the gingko tree, which have grown into the fiber of the vine. After the chair was fashioned in this way it was cut from the ground, dried and polished until it resembled mahogany. It is 3 feet 4 inches high, 25 inches wide and weighs over 100 pounds.

Banquet in a Coal Mine.

Lord Northcote, governor general of Australia, was entertained to a banquet in a coal mine at Newcastle, New South Wales. The banquet hall was 300 feet below the surface.

No Student of Shakespeare.

"What is your favorite play?" asked the girl who quoted Shakespeare. "Well," answered the youth with long hair, "I believe I like to see a man steal second as well as anything." —Washington Star.

A Statehood Hall of Fame.

Guthrie, O. T., June 20.—Dr. Hugh Scott, assistant territorial secretary, has made a suggestion in regard to the erection of a capitol building on Capitol hill in this city which has started all the politicians talking. He proposes that there be a hall of statuary in the building, in which shall be placed busts of Delegate Maguire, ex-Governor Barnes and Henry Asp, in recognition of their great work in securing statehood. A well known politician here today stated that if this plan is carried out it may be necessary to make the niche large enough to contain the busts of two or three hundred statehood boomers and a few congressmen and senators who had a little to do with the passage of the statehood measure. He also suggests that a separate alcove be provided, in which the busts of Grist Mill Jones, Dennis Flinn, Senator Foraker and Senator Beveridge shall appear, and that a separate niche be provided in the basement for the image of "Uncle" Joe Cannon.

Frisco.

Summer tourist rates to points in the Southwest. Rate, one and one-fifth fare for round trip. Tickets on sale June 1st to September 30th. Final limit October 31st, 1906. This rate applies to many points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. Call and get particulars.

I. McNair, Agent,
Ada, I. T.

7200 Bottles in 4 Months

"Dr. Mendenhall's Chilli and Fever Cure has gained favor with the trade more rapidly than any other chill tonic. We have sold nearly 50 gross in four months." —Schuh Drug Co., Wholesale Druggists, Cairo, Ill. Sold on a signed guaranty by G. M. Ramsey Druggist.

Good appetite and cheerfulness follow the use of Prickly Ash Bitters. It purifies the blood, liver and bowels and makes life worth living.

THE MOST ELEGANT LINE

Of Enameled Ware
in Ada Call and
see. A nice enameled
basting spoon
given away with
every piece of ware
sold.



GASOLINE STOVES

And Gasoline, Croquet Sets, Screen Wire Doors, Poultry Netting, and everything usually kept in a first class hardware store, for sale by

R. E. HAYNES,

The Hardware Merchant.

Opposite Cit. Nat. Bank.
ADA, - IND. TER.

Prices Right



4 Trains a Day

Between

Chicago, Indianapolis
and Cincinnati

VIA

MONON ROUTE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Ry. Co.

Finest Pullman Equipment, Including Compartment Cars,
Incomparable Dining-Car Service.

The "LIMITED," A NEW TRAIN, leaving Chicago at 11:20 p. m., arriving Cincinnati 7:35 a. m., and leaving Cincinnati 11:25 p. m., arriving Chicago 7:40 a. m., is an especially popular train. Carries Indianapolis layover sleeper.

Chas. H. Rockwell,
Traffic Manager.

Frank J. Reed,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE NEWS' SOUVENIR ALBUM

Will Portray Ada and Ada Country
in Beautiful Half Tone Pictures
Made From : : : :

Actual Photographs

There will be Nearly 150 Views and
no Expense is being spared in Compiling the Work : : : :

See Us About It

LOCAL NEWS

Try the News for job work.
Otis B. Weaver is some better today.

Chas. Little has gone to Wynnewood.

Dr. Bisant, dentist, over Ada National Bank.

D. W. Swaffar was at Center today on business.

B. H. Epperson returned last night from Konawa.

J. W. Byrd returned this morning from Denison.

Mr. Sharp Attorney for the O. C. railroad is here today.

Mr. Short, of Chickasha, was a business caller here today.

WANTED:—Lot of good clean rags at News office. Quick. tf

E. H. Lucas returned today from a business trip to Sherman, Texas.

Dr. B. H. Erb, dentist, Henley & Biles building. Phone No. 1. 283 tf

H. W. Hoffman, of the Chief Leader, at Konawa, was in town today.

M. B. Donaghey and wife leave tomorrow on a trip to New Mexico.

The Roff and Ada ball team will have a game in the ball park this afternoon.

Carlton Weaver is expected to arrive home Saturday from his northern trip.

Major H. M. Berry of Meridian, Miss., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. M. A. Cassidy.

J. B. Gay and W. D. Barrie were out yesterday on business for the Tie & Timber Co.

It is rumored that the Commercial Hotel, which is empty at present, will be re-opened soon.

Mrs. C. A. Galbraith will leave today to make an extended visit with relatives in Oklahoma City.

With every 25c cash purchase you get one chance on the handsome set of china at Tobin's.

Mr. Taylor, a brother of Gov. Bob Taylor, of Tennessee is here in the interest of the Bob Taylor magazine.

Mrs. L. K. Claim left today to join her husband at Gainesville, Texas, which point they will make their future home.

Rev Rippey and wife, who have been at Chickasha for the past two weeks, are expected to return Saturday morning.

Miss Fannie Hoopers, who taught the Indian school near town the past term, is learning to set type in the News office.

The Scott Hoard firm not only intend to keep cool but intend that shopping in their store shall be a pleasure and are having electric fans put in today.

The members of the Eastern Star and Masonic orders are anticipating a very enjoyable time at the public installation tomorrow night.

Mrs. J. E. Bills is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Taylor of Austin, Texas, and Miss Edna Fulton, of Sherman, Texas. The latter will spend the summer here.

Z. E. Charlton, a former citizen of Ada but more recently of Wingo, Ky. He will keep in touch with the Ada country through the columns of the News.

Mrs. G. C. Kugle, who has been the guest of her parents, W. C. Lee and wife, for several weeks, left today for her home in Guymon, Okla., accompanied by her aunt, Miss Emma Barton.

Do You Need Shoes?

If you want a pair of Shoes that combine style, elegance and individuality with the best leather and excellent workmanship, why not try ours? You will be satisfied with your selection. The latest correct styles for men, women and children.

CHAPMAN
The Shoe Man.

S. E. Chapman and wife and M. E. Sangster and wife are camping and fishing on Sandy. Their party will be re-enforced this evening by a crowd of young people.

The Roff ball team failed to materialize yesterday afternoon and the Ada team crossed bats. There was a slim attendance and the band boys did not get rich off the gate receipts.

To those who have had a photo made of their home for News' Souvenir Album, may obtain some of the photos at a great reduced price of the Peerless Portrait Co.

C. F. Trimble, a well known Christian evangelist of Guthrie, Oklahoma, will preach at the Christian church tonight. A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to come and hear him. He is said to be a speaker of ability.

Longest Day of Year.

Friday, June 22 is the longest day in the year. But it is longer by only a small fraction of a second than the several days preceding and following. From the 16th to the 26th the days are apparently of the same length, containing fourteen hours and fifty five minutes of sunshine each, but there is a gradual increase from the 16th to the 22nd, amounting to such a small fraction of a second that a great amount of figuring is required to determine the exact difference. After the 26th the days grow shorter than time required in bringing about the longest day. Through the latter part of July and all of August evenings indicate that the fall months are rapidly approaching. In the spring the duration of the days is not noticed as they are so near the same length.

A Breeze From the Gulf.

Rockport, Texas, June 19, 1906. Ada News, Ada, I. T.

The regular visits of the News are cheering to an old Adaiter. Hurray for Statehood.

Now elect our old friend Judge Furman, her first Governor, and he will start the old ship of State out right, a good start is a race half won.

In lieu of a squib I send you a clipping from The Houston Chronicle concerning Tarpon fishing. Visitors are teeming into our breezy town now.

Yours Truly,
J. W. Collins.

Called a Pastor.

The Baptists have extended a call to Rev. Cameron, of McAlester, who filled the pulpit here so acceptably last Sunday evening. He is a native of North Carolina, but has preached at McAlester for several years, where, we understand, he is well liked both as a man and a preacher. It is not known yet whether he will accept the call or not but the members hope he will give it favorable consideration.

Maxwell

We had a fine rain Sunday night. Crops are in a good condition and farmers are well pleased.

Mrs. Priscilla Summers is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. McIntyre near Maud, O. T.

Mrs. Lane entertained a number of friends at her home last Saturday evening.

A term of school began here last week. Miss Hettie Dile, of Oklahoma City is teaching it. She seems to be an accomplished young lady and we wish her success in her work.

The Maxwell and Konawa ball teams played ball here last Sunday. It was a close game but the home boys won.

Maxwell people were greatly elated over getting statehood and we hope it will bring us better schools, better roads, better churches and more advantages in every way. A good school goes far toward making a good town. Let us all help to make our school one of the best in the country.

Canadian Valley Survey.

Porter, I. T., June 21. Chief Engineer J. T. Payne, of the Canadian Midland road, has arrived here with a gang of surveyors who are making a preliminary survey for a new railroad to run from Kansas City to El Paso, Texas. It will cross the Grand River in Indian Territory, passing through the towns of Waggoner, Porter, Haskell, Beggs and Hampton, crossing the Fort Smith & Western at that point. At Ada it will cross the Canadian Southern. Two hundred miles of the preliminary survey have already been made.

OUR BUSINESS

is to dispense PRESCRIPTIONS in the RIGHT WAY. It was not learned in a day, but took YEARS OF STUDY and persistent work. Our drugs are always pure and fresh, compounded accurately, priced honestly, and backed by a guarantee that they are just what we represent them to be.

Mason Drug Co.

Telephone 55.
Ada, - I. T.

Center.

Crops are the finest we have seen for a number of years. Oats are very fine, and the prospect for corn is excellent. Cotton, while small on the uplands is fine in the bottoms.

W. T. Tarkington was on our streets Thursday. He is engaged in the well business.

At a recent meeting of the school board Hugh Stephenson, O. T. Midlock and G. L. Burrows were elected trustees. Center has one of the finest schools in this part of the country.

Center is not dead if the rail road did miss us. If you do not believe it come over and see the business transacted here on Saturdays. Every one works in harmony and for each other's good.

The rain did much good to growing crops.

\$100 Reward.

\$50,000 reward for horses; \$50,000 reward for thief.

Stolen on night of May 28, from Wells Bros. at Ardmore, I. T.

One black mare nine years old, 15 hands, right hind foot white.

One bay filly 3 years old, 14 hands, no white, fresh wire cuts on forearms.

Bay filly, four years, no white, 15 hands, heavy mane and tail, old wire cut across throat and to the left, due to foal June 1, 1906.

Red sorrel filly, red mane and tail, 4 years old, 15 hands high, 2 inch star, right hind leg white half way to hock, left one white to ankle, old wire cuton right foot on outside, due to foal June 1, 1906.

Phone, write or wire. 67
L. D. Stone, Chickasha, I. T.



Travel Right

When you have occasion to travel, use the same discrimination in buying a ticket that you would in buying anything else. Assume yourself in advance of what you may expect in the way of comfort and convenience en route.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad

with through trains (over its own rails) from St. Louis and Kansas City in the north, to San Antonio and Galveston in the south, offers a ready solution to the vexed question—"How to go?"

If there is any information you would like about a prospective trip, write me. I'll gladly give you the information and if possible have my representative call on you and personally assist you in every way. Think of my offer when you next have occasion to travel. Address.

W. S. ST. GEORGE,
General Passenger & Ticket Agt.
Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.
Tickets are on sale everywhere, via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

I have opened the

Twelfth Street Meat Market

and ask a share of your patronage. Nothing but the best of meats will be carried and your patronage will be given the most careful attention.

C. L. HICKEY.

WANTS

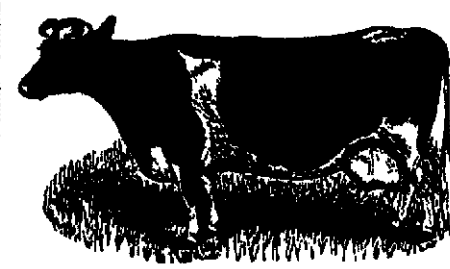
FOR SALE:—Two cars of one and two year old mules, gentle, good colors, out of good mares. Will make 15 to 16 hand mules when grown. 57-20t 10tw-7

J. H. Roper,
Itasca, Hill County, Texas.

Souvenir Views.

Below we give a partial list of half-tone views which will be found in our handsome Souvenir Album. The cuts are made from actual photographs, printed in Sepia ink on fine calendared paper. This work of art will show Ada and Ada country to the world as she has never been shown before. If your residence, office or business does not show in this list see us at once, before it is too late:

- Two interiors Harris hotel.
- Several fine street scenes.
- Parnell's 30-acre orchard.
- Presbyterian church.
- Baptist church.
- New Methodist church.
- Christian church.
- Cumberland Pres. church.
- North side school building.
- South side school building.
- Wilson lumber yard.
- Ada fire department.
- First National bank building.
- Ada Citizens.
- Kyle's busses and barn.
- Ada ice plant.
- Sledge & Tolbert lumber yard.
- Carney's livery barn.
- Branding stock cattle.
- Picking cotton.
- Wheat threshing.
- Chopping cotton.
- Three views of cotton oil mill.
- Three views of light plant.
- Strawberries, 54 inches in cir.
- Sorosis club.
- XXth Century club.
- Ada flouring mill.
- P C swine, F Haddleston.
- Berkshire swine, C W Floyd.
- P C swine, Daniel Hayes.
- Duncan block.
- United States officials at Ada.
- Int. Haynes' h'dw're store.
- " Crawford & Bolen office.
- " Surprise store.
- " Ramsey's drug store.
- " Cox Greer dry goods store.
- " Mason drug store.
- " Powers' hardware store.
- " Browall & Faust's office.
- " Dr. Martin's office.
- " Ada Fur. & Coffin Co. store.
- " Webb & Ennis' law office.
- " Duke Stone's law office.
- " Crowder's barber shop.
- " Epperson & Dean's office.
- " L C Andrews' law office.
- " Duncan's furniture store.
- Residence of S M Tolbert.
- " J B Tolbert.
- " H M Furman.
- " A M Croxton.
- " John Beard.
- " E W Hardin.
- " Dr Martin.
- " Dr McMillan.
- " A H Constant.
- " J F M Harris.
- " U G Winn.
- " R W Simpson.
- " Dr Hodges.
- " B A Mason.
- " Dr Brents.
- " Jno L Barringer.
- " Dr Nolen.
- " Dr Shands.
- " Frank Jones.
- " Dr Browall.
- " Tom Hope.
- " C M Chaucney.
- " M B Donaghey.
- " W C Graves.
- " T J Little.
- " Frank Jackson.
- " L T Walters.
- " J H Dorland.
- " C W Floyd.
- " R W Allen.
- " J T Bowers.
- " W G Broadfoot.
- " W W Sledge.
- " L C Andrews.
- " J L Miles.



HENRY M. FURMAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice.

Office in Duncan Building.

C. A. Galbraith Tom D. McKeown

GALBRAITH & McKEOWN

LAWYERS

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W. H. L. Campbell Joel Terrell

CAMPBELL & TERRELL

Attorneys-at-law

Practice in all Courts

Ada, I. T.

Steals Fire From the Mind

Malaria steals fire from the mind and vigor from the limb unless you take Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure to give yourself new vim. Better than quinine and does not effect the head. Pleasant to take. If you do not like it better than any other chill tonic G. M. Ramsey, druggist will pay your money back.

MISS NELLIE KENNEDY,

TRAINED NURSE.

Konawa - - - Ind. Ter.

Phone No. 33.

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do

Largest Agency Work

of any plant in this Territory.

Reed & Harrison

Wholesale and Retail Buggies

The Best Makes, the Lowest Prices

Geo. A. Truitt,

Engineer and Land Surveyor

Office Rear Ada National Bank.

Prompt and Careful Attention

Given to All Work

Entrusted.

We carry a full line of

STAPLE AND FANCY

GROCERIES

Your Patronage Solicited

Moss & Scribner

LEADING GROCERS

'Phone 125 Main St

THE BIG G FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Use Big G for urinary discharges, inflammations, irritations or lacerations of mucous membrane. Painless, and not astrigent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

New Dairy

I have started my wagon and am now prepared to supply the people with choice milk and cream. Your patronage solicited.

R. L. McGUYRE, Phone No. 193.

LOANS

Correct Neat Abstracts of Title at Reasonable Prices

W. H. EBey, - - - Ada, Ind. Ter.

The NICKEL STORE

Where You Save Money on Everything.

Do you read our advertisements? I am not advertising simply to stimulate trade temporarily. I am advertising for permanent increase. I usually quote prices by which we can stand, unless the manufacturers advance the price. I advertise mostly to let you know how we do business all the time. I desire to convince you that it will pay you to trade with us regularly.

A few mentionings in

TINWARE

Extra heavy tin pudding pans, 1 qt., 5c; 2 qt., 8c; 3 qt., 7c; 4 qt., 8c.

Tin pie plates, 2 for 5c.

Perforated pie plates 4c.

Plain jelly cake pan, deep, best goods, 5c each.

Loose bottom jelly or pie plates, 9c each.

Lipped preserve kettles, wire bail or handle, 10c, 14c, 18c, 20c.

Pot covers, ringed, hemmed, full size, only 5c.

Stamped dish pans, 10c and 15c.

Combination nutmeg and vegetable grater, loop handle, only 9c.

Extra heavy dairy pails, 10 qt., 20c; 12 qt., 25c.

Japaned bread or cake boxes, cover fastens with a hasp. You will save enough bread or cake in a month to pay for one.

Galvanized pails make the best all around bucket, 10 qt., 15c; 12 qt., 20c.

WOODEN WARE

Rolling pins, 10c.

Potato mashers, 5c.

Butter ladles, 5c.

Butter moulds, 5c.

Vegetable slicers, 10c.

Clothes pins, 3 doz 5c.

Tooth picks, 8 pgs. 10c.

Finest Glass Ware and China at astonishing prices.

Cups and saucers, 50c values, a set 39c.

Dinner plates, 50c values, a set 35c.

8 inch platters, 15c values, each 10c.

7 inch oval meat dishes, 15c values, each 10c.

Fine American China cups and saucers, decorated, \$1.25 values, per set 75c.

Dinner sets of the same goods, a set 75c.

White granite milk pitchers, 29c, 35c, 44c.

UMBRELLAS

A very nice assortment for ladies or gentlemen. Not the extra fancy kinds at fancy prices, but serviceable and dependable, 39c, 50c, 60c, \$1.00, \$1.20.

Special fan sale. Japanese folding fans, 10c.

Arm & Hammer brand soda, 4 lb. pkgs. for 25c.

K. C. baking powder, two 15 oz. cans for 25c.

2 oz. boxes Rag Blueing two boxes 5c.

Giant or Eagle Lye, 4 cans, 25c.

Silk Laundry soap, 8 cakes, 25c.

Wire fly traps, all metal, 15c.

Tanglefoot sticky fly paper, 2 double sheets 5c.

Jelly glasses with tin covers, 24c per doz.

Nickel Store.

The 5c and 10c store of Ada, I. T.

S. M. Shaw, Prop

New location on Main street third door west of Rollow's corner.

Phone 77.

FISHERMAN'S DAUGHTER.

By HELEN CHASE.

Luke came striding along the creek road with haste. He and Capt. Hutchinson were to sail on the Bay Queen, the trim little sailboat moored just over yonder, and land at one of the beaches six miles away. They would sleep in a certain shelter but known to all the old salts on the coast, and be up bright and early to do a day's fishing. Then home again over the bay on Christmas Eve, and ho! for the grand Christmas party "Miss Hutchinson" was to give!

"Hi, Luke!" sang out the captain, hailing him as he came up the path to the house. "Jes' wonderin' whar'n Tophet you wuz!"

"Where's Celeste?" said Luke, his strong face taking on a gentle look.

"She'll be here directly," said Mrs. Hutchinson, evasively.

Celeste was the daughter of her first marriage. She had been a dainty, odd little waif, who had never enjoyed her stepfather, either in her childhood or girlish days. Luke gave her a dog-like devotion, and she had accepted his love in the same passive way she had taken everything else in her unsatisfied, restless life, among people with whom she had no sympathy, even to the patient, honest mother who bore her.

"Can't wait for no courtin' bizness to-day," said the old bayman, petulantly, who couldn't see how Luke could fancy Celeste, with her pale face, white Erylania, his own pretty daughter, with her poppy-colored cheeks, was nigh.

"Evy," he called, but she had slipped away down the path. "Fur's I know, Celeste is off somewhere 'long o' Pierre, an' that'll make Luke right mad to see 'em together."

Pierre was a young Frenchman who had played for dancing at the big summer hotel of the place, and who now lingered, making music with his violin for country balls and dances.

As the Bay Queen glided away from the shore into open water a gleam of a bit of red stuff caught Luke's eye in a secluded spot on the beach; and the good bayman's red left his cheek as he saw Celeste, with a gay scarf wrapped about her, and the arms of



"CAN'T WAIT FOR NO COURTIN' BIZNESS."

"that Kanuck cuss" around her, her face full of a joy such as he had never seen upon it before.

That night they slept in the shelter hut to the booming of the surf, and next morning made for a point on the beach where the captain "always struck the biggest streak of fish luck." Noon came, and the lovely blue sky of the morning had given place to melancholy gray heavens, and the wind had sprung up petulantly.

"Luke, seems ter me ye're dretful uneasy," growled the captain from his seat "forrad." "Plenty o' time yit to h'ist sail and away fore night; can't leave this pint yit; biggest streak o' fish luck I ever saw."

An hour passed. It began to grow dark and threatening. The captain swore gently, but he quit fishing and began to make preparations to sail home.

Barely had they got into the channel when the squall struck them. The Bay Queen leaped forward like a frightened leop.

There was a sudden roar behind them, a rising of a solid wall of water. The boat listed and went over with a last convulsive effort to hold her own, and the cry of the doomed men rang out sharply above the horrible din of the storm.

A great fire of drift-wood blazed in the settin'-room of the old captain's house. It was a wild Christmas eve that the marsh folks had come to celebrate within it.

Pierre's merry bow had drowned the noise of the rising storm for a time, but at last "it would not down," and its rush and swirl were heard above the reels and waltzes which the fiddler had played. The supper was hurried forward that those who lived at a distance might have time to reach their homes before the storm broke.

The guests ate and drank while the bay lashed and foamed beyond the marsh. At last the "good-byes" were hurriedly said, the jolly party trooped off from the old homestead on the creek.

And the storm burst! Shrieking and wailing and moaning, the wind swept down upon the land. It surged against the old house, and the women shuddered as they thought of their men at sea.

Pierre had stayed with the women in the little house on the marsh. He drew close to Celeste, laughing and telling droll stories to divert her.

"I hate that 'Kanuck,' so I do," said

Mrs. Hutchinson, as she hurried out into the kitchen to shut out the hateful sight. She was jealous for the absent Luke.

The storm was now a fearful thing. In all her 30 years of living on the bay front Mrs. Hutchinson remembered nothing like it. Pierre got out his violin and tried to drown the noise of it with loud, brilliant music, but he could not conceal nor cover the trembling of the house, the terrible shiver of every beam, rafter and plank within it.

Suddenly a thin stream of water crept under the front door.

"Lord a-massy," cried Mrs. Hutchinson, "the crick's a-risin'!"

Even so, it was. The water gained rapidly; it was a foot—two feet—deep upon the floor. The women got together some fuel, bread, blankets and a flask of spirits, and all together they ascended the narrow stairs—perhaps for the last time, they thought—to the garret. Then Pierre kindled a fire in the little air-tight stove, and the four sat down to await the end of the tempest, or else a sudden lifting of the old house by the tide surging around it, and a swift sweeping of the ancient structure out to sea.

"Aho! aho!" Somebody open that window! There was a sudden thud against the side of the house as a boat came up under the window. "The house'll never stan' till mornin'. You'll all be swept away! Come, hurry up! We've come to take you off!"

It was Joe Bradley, the boldest young bayman of the shore, who shouted these words to them as he kept his boat with great difficulty alongside of the house.

"The rest kin go if they wants to," said Mrs. Hutchinson; "but, as fur me—"

Her sentence remained unfinished, and in the tumult and confusion may have been misunderstood. At any rate, Celeste and Pierre got into the boat, which a violent gust of wind wrenched away from the house, and it was seen no more.

The two deserted women crept close together, clasping each other's hands, and thus they kept their lonely vigil in the now desolate house.

"Le's sing somethin', ma," said Erylania, after they had watched thus half an hour or so. "Don't you kinder miss Pierre's fiddle music? An' its Christ'mus mornin', too, now—it's four o'clock."

The pale unearthly light of the Christmas dawn stole into the room. What a sight met the eye, as its pallid beams illuminated the landscape! A raging, furious sea filled the spot where yesterday had stretched pleasant meadows and gardens, and where stood the houses of the neighbors, submerged to their upper stories most of them were now bits of wreckage, and boats floating bottom upward, were everywhere seen.

"Aho! aho!" again shouted Joe Bradley, coming back. "Got enny grub?"

"Yes," they shouted back, "thank ye," and then Erylania faltered out, "Have you—have you seen anything of the Bay Queen?"

"Not yit," answered Joe, trying to speak courageously.

"An' S'leste," said her mother, hastily.

"All right," was the brief answer, as Joe pulled quickly away.

The water began to subside and, as if worn out, the storm abated. One hour after another the two women sat with despairing eyes fixed on the distant horizon. But no battered and bruised Bay Queen came, beating her way slowly into the creek. The women scanned with feverish eyes each bit of wreckage that floated by, fearing to recognize some portion of the brave little craft.

A third time Joe's boat came up to the window with offers of assistance. The skipper would take them away anywhere they wished to go. There was his mother, now, whose house was dry and warm. She would be only too glad to take them in.

"No," said Mrs. Hutchinson, "S'leste would be comin' back soon." Then, eying Joe sharply, she said: "Where is she? What cher keepin' back from me?"

"Wall, if yer will know," said Joe, as if every word were being forced out of him, "S'leste and Pierre went to the city this mornin' after Father McKay had marri'd 'em."

The mother sat as if stunned. Erylania crept to her softly, and said:

"You know, ma, as there was things 'bout S'leste that wa'n't in us to understand. Po'try and that air high music, an' sech like; an' Pierre, he understood all them strange, oncom-mon things, an' she c'd talk to him 'bout 'em like she couldn't to us, an' so we musn't blame her so much, for she loved Pierre, an' when you love anybody—"

Erylania's voice sank down to a whisper. She looked out at the sea and covered her face with her hands.

Another hour passed. The short December day was drawing to a close. Suddenly there was a great noise and commotion under the window: Joe Bradley, shouting and laughing:

"Hullo, there, Mrs. Hutchinson! The Bay Queen's heerd from; she drifted right onto the beach whar the life-savin' station men be, capized, an' Luke an' the cap'n held on. The cap'n, he's putty much beat out, and won't be hum for a day or two, but—"

Erylania could stand it no longer. She rushed down the slippery stairs, tore open the door with strong, desper-

ate fingers, plunged into a foot of water, as she cleared the porch, and found Luke's great, burly arms about her.

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THE CRIMINAL.

(A True Story.)

By FRANK BARKLEY COPLEY.

In the course of his career, Skinny had been a pickpocket, thug, sneak-thief and burglar. He had also killed his man—a detective. Nearly 20 years of his life had been spent in prison.

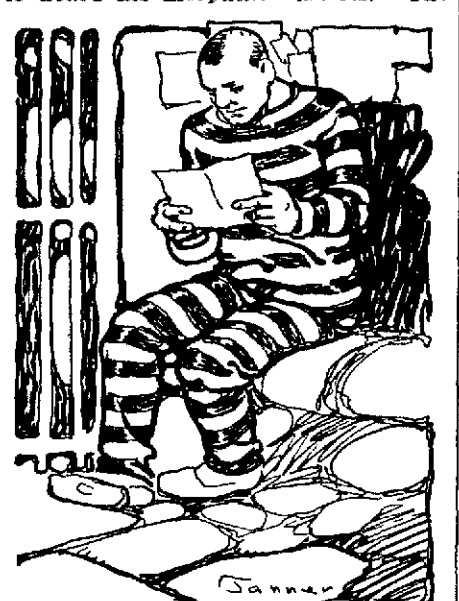
He was now 35 years old. He was born in a tenement house, down near the Battery in New York city.

At the tender age of seven, Skinny was sent to the Catholic reformatory in Westchester for tapping the till in a bakery. There he met a boy about a year older than himself who was in for picking pockets. His name was Tommy Tobin.

Before they were 18 they had been repeatedly imprisoned, and were classed by the police among New York's most dangerous criminals. Skinny was barely 21 when he tripped up a detective who was chasing a pickpocket. The detective blackened his eyes and punched his nose out of joint, and three days later Skinny attacked him in the street with a knife. At first it was thought the detective would recover, and Skinny, pleading guilty to felonious assault, got off with a sentence to four years in Sing Sing. Soon after he "went up" his victim died; but Skinny could not now be prosecuted for murder, and so he escaped the gallows.

After that the police hounded him more than ever. Once six detectives got him in a cell at police headquarters and pounded him within an inch of his life; then he was sent back to Sing Sing on a trumped-up charge of grand larceny. During that term he spent two weeks in the "cooler," or dark cell, for cursing the keeper, and that is how he developed his lumbago.

Whatever may be said about Sing Sing to-day, its conditions at that time certainly were not conducive to the development of athletes, neither was it a place where men were likely to be filled with the joy of living. Skinny's lumbago steadily grew worse; his sullen stoicism began to yield; and it was in the spring of 1896 that he, with two years more to serve, and no prospect beyond that but more hounding by the police, finally gave way to the despair that was gripping his soul and began to hoard his morphine tablets. The



HE AGAIN READ THE LETTER.

prison physician gave him now and then a little morphine to relieve his sufferings.

"Be careful how you use the tablets," the doctor had said one day, "20 will kill a man."

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight"—slowly Skinny counted his little flat pills—"ten, twelve, fourteen—sixteen." Only four more, and he would have ready to hand an easy escape from his sufferings.

On that very day a new era dawned for Sing Sing. Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth came there to begin the work of the Volunteer Prison League. She had a theory that if convicts were treated, not as wild animals, but as human beings, they would respond; that what was needed in the case of the great majority of confirmed criminals was a little sympathy and love. Her ideas amused the prison officials; but, believing she had only to test her theory to be convinced of its impracticability, they agreed that the 700 prisoners should be assembled in the chapel on Sunday, May 24, 1896, to hear her talk.

The scene was a strange one. In the body of the chapel sat the 700 men in stripes, their faces shaven, their hair closely cropped, most of them debased, vicious, vile; while about them hovered their armed and vigilant keepers. On the platform stood all alone the winsome little woman with the sweet voice and the gracious presence.

She did not preach a sermon. As a woman speaking unto men, she simply tried to make them take the common-sense view of the suffering engendered by sin, and the happiness that comes from right living, and she promised that if any man present wished to start anew when he got out of prison, and would come to her, she would see he got a chance. Then she asked all that were desirous of turning over a new leaf to stand up.

Summer came and went, with Skinny still nervously fingering his morphine tablets. Constantly he brooded over the remarkable woman that called convicts her friends and boys. Why, she spoke of them and addressed them as if there really was something good in them! On his bed of pain he tried to picture what she looked like. One night he cried out:

"My God! but she must be all right!"

From out their hiding place he drew the tablets—he had 20 now—ground them up with the heel of his shoe, and blew the dust out into the corridor.

The struggle had lasted five months. It was in the latter part of October

that Skinny applied to the chaplain for permission to write an extra letter.

"To whom are you going to write?" he was asked.

"Mrs. Booth," he answered.

Never a man awaited with more eagerness a reply to a letter. Days passed without its being received, and Skinny began to regret what he had done. Then one memorable day he received this:

"34 Union Square, New York City, November 6, 1896.

"My Dear Friend: I was very glad to get your letter of the 27th. I should have answered it sooner, only I am sure you will understand how busy I have been since I have come home.

"I am very glad that you have written me so freely. I thoroughly believe all that you say, and I want to assure you that I, for one, think that there is hope for you, and I will gladly do all I can to help and encourage you. I think there is every reason why you should be cheered to go on and do better, while you are even in prison as well as when you come out of it.

"I am determined that those who are trying to lead straight, honest lives shall have a chance, never mind how many terms there are back of them.

"I am particularly interested in those who never had a chance; so you can remember now that you have at least one friend who will stand by you and help you while you prove yourself thoroughly sincere and earnest.

"I will gladly send you the Volunteers' Gazette, and I hope that its pages may be a cheer and inspiration to you.

"Now I pray that the dear Lord may fill your heart with hope, and enable you to begin to lead a new life right there in Sing Sing.

"Believe me, your friend to help you, "MAUD B. BOOTH."

Skinny read the letter in a kind of stupor. One sentence, however, had burned itself into his brain. It had been underscored. "I thoroughly believe all that you say." There was a good woman in the world that believed in him! To make sure he was not mistaken he again read the letter. Still he was not convinced, and for the third time he read it.

Slowly its purport dawned on his consciousness. He had a friend in a good woman that was going to stand by and help him! Sitting on his cot in his little cell, there in the grim old prison, this convict, this thief, this thug, bowed low his closely-cropped head, while tears rained down his hardened features and watered the prison stripes.

Since November, 1899, Skinny has been in the employ of a leading manufacturer of New York city who is interested in Mrs. Booth's prison work.

When he started out on his new life, Skinny had to prove his mettle. Until he regained his strength he collected donations with a horse and wagon for Hope Hall, where Mrs. Booth's "boys" live while they recover from the effects of their imprisonment. Beginning work for the manufacturer, he had a hard time. Sometimes he made only \$3.50 a week, and never more than five dollars.

Then he received the job of running the elevator at a regular salary of \$10 a week, with the privilege of lodging in a room in the factory. Skinny was rich now. In a little more than a year he had \$300 in the savings bank. And what do you think he did with it? Every cent he turned over to a friend who had a large family and was out of work. He missed the money, too; for there was a girl in the factory about whom he was entertaining serious thoughts.

The romance was brought to a crisis when Skinny got his foot crushed in the elevator. The foot had to be turned all night, and the girl insisted upon acting as nurse. That made Skinny tell Mrs. Booth he wished to marry. She approved, on the condition that the girl be informed about his past life. Skinny accordingly gave his sweetheart this information, and the view she took of the matter was that his many years of imprisonment made his present honest life all the more admirable. They were married in November, 1901. Mrs. Booth, who is an ordained clergyman, performing the ceremony.

Skinny's employer lent him money to furnish a flat, and his employer's wife and Mrs. Booth saw that the bride needed nothing essential. Although their means were limited, Mr. and Mrs. Skinny prospered from the start. Each week something was set aside to discharge their debt, and when Skinny, a year later, was promoted to the post of night watchman at a salary of \$14 a week, they were soon free and clear.

At the present day, Skinny continues to mount guard every night over property worth thousands of dollars. His home on First avenue is as scrupulously clean a place as you could hope to find. And there you now will see two little baby girls. When they become 16 years old they are going to join the Volunteers.

Recently Skinny was asked if he had felt any temptation to steal since he came out of prison in 1898.

"Well," he replied, "you know they say that once a crook always a crook."

"But how is it with you?" it was insisted.

"Now look here," said Skinny, "why should I want to steal? I've got a good wife who knows how to keep house, and two fine kids, and \$125 in the bank. Why, I've got everything in life I want!"

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The One Who Loved a Soldier.

By EDWIN BALMER.

They bundled him into the hospital tent, a mile to the rear of the advance line, where he fell. The field surgeon, who was very busy that day, hastily bandaged the young officer's face and forehead before turning his patient over to the native attendant. "Watch him carefully, Noto," he said, as the Tagal took his master in his arms, "he is delirious—er—he is out of his mind. Watch him carefully."

The doctor turned to attend another case, and the Filipino held his master gently but firmly down upon the cot.

The soldier murmured to himself as he slept, and seemed troubled and uneasy in his mind, so that the servant listened curiously to learn his master's needs.

"Ah, he talks of a woman," the native said, wonderingly to himself, "and of one woman, as is the manner of these men. Can a woman of yours come to this place, my master? Lie still; she cannot." But the wounded man smiled slightly and seemed quite content as he reassured himself again: "She will come. She has promised, and I need her now. She will come."

He knew that she had come as soon as they laid him down in the new place which neither jolted nor rolled about. He could not recognize her voice as she spoke to him, but she caught him in her arms and cried with him, as he had known all along that she would do.

"Victor, dear," she said. "Victor, you know me? O, you must know me?"

He tried very hard to comprehend, but he could not. Yet he smiled contentedly and pressed her hand. "She has come to me. She is here," he repeated, and then, as his mind wandered: "Victor? She talks of Victor. Who is he?"

The surgeon, who, accompanied by the girl, had come from the east to perform the operation in that San Francisco hospital, bent over his patient; but as the sick man murmured incoherently, the specialist turned to the girl beside him.

"The organic trouble is relieved, I think," he said, and his tone was professionally even. "That is, I have done



LOOKED INTO HER FACE.

all that I can. The operation is quite successful—mechanically," he added, slowly.

"You mean?"

For days and weeks she seldom left the sick man's side.

"He does not know even me," she said to the attendant doctor in the hospital. Listen. What does he mean?"

"She has come to me," the sick man repeated over and over again. "She had promised to come, and she is here. But why does she say she is the other? Why does she say she is Grace? For what is Grace to me, since she is here?"

"Again the girl bent over him. "Yes, Victor, dear," she said. "This is Grace who has come to you. O, don't you know me?"

But again the sick man cried out, impatiently: "She is here. Why does she talk of the other?"

They would not allow her to be present during the second operation. The months of constant watching and nursing had worn upon her, and they thought it better that she should not see the almost inevitable failure of the second time. After it was over the surgeon went to the girl's room.

"Is he—what is it?" she cried. "What is it? O, I am strong. I can bear it." She threw her hands forward beseechingly as she spoke, and the surgeon, realizing that his manner was misunderstood, came forward and took her hands in his own.

"He will see," the old doctor said, "and his mind is already clear. The operation, my dear, has been entirely successful—more so than we could possibly have hoped for."

He hesitated awfully, as if in doubt how to proceed, and his tone was not the bearer of good tidings. He looked strangely at the girl before him; it seemed to surprise him that she had borne the weeks of anxiety with a courage that had only added a sweet earnestness to the beauty of her face. He drew her toward him, but she, realizing that he was concealing something, held back.

"What is it?" she asked. "You must not try to deceive me now. It is better," she went on, steadily, "that I know the whole truth. There is a complication?"

"Yes," the other replied, reluctantly, "there is a complication; but not as you understand it. They will say that I have made the blind to see again, and that I have restored the mind of the insane—and because I was

the machine which did the work, I will not be let them say it. But it will not be true. And so," he continued, "I have come to say that you are the one who accomplished it all. I had given him up; but you did not. With any other surgeon you might still have succeeded; but I, without you, would have been helpless."

Again he stopped abruptly, but Miss Sherman made him proceed.

"What is it?" she persisted. "That was not what you came to say."

"No, it was not. That was merely the pleasanter part. The rest—the rest," he repeated doubtfully, "is harder, and I do not know how to say it. But you remember that in his delirium he seemed to think you two women—or at least another woman. He did not connect your name with that other woman; but, nevertheless, he seemed to identify your presence with her. So we thought that perhaps his memory of you was confused and that you really were the one he kept asking for. But, my dear," the surgeon went on, hurriedly, and as a man who would finish an unpleasant task, "he did not know that you were the one who had come, and he was not asking for you. There is another who has taken your place in his thoughts. He thinks only of that girl, and he supposes that she has been with him all the time. That, I think, is the complication."

"And when you told him it was I?"

"We have not told him yet. He is very weak, and it is better that he should think that the girl he loves and upon whom he depends is the one who has been with him and will continue to be at his side."

As he finished an attendant hurried in.

"If Miss Sherman is ready," he said, "had you not better bring her in? Your patient, sir, is very restless."

Without waiting for a reply the other hastened away; so the surgeon turned to the girl beside him.

"I have sent for the other woman," he continued, as if he had not been interrupted. "She is Eleanor Clayton, of New York. I believe you know the family. She cannot be here for four days. During that time his eyes will remain bandaged. His recollection will not be acute, and as he will not see, he need not know that she is not or has not been here. He depends upon her so much that it would harm him to know the truth. There are only four days more before Miss Clayton may arrive—and he must not know yet."

He half put his arm about her to support and comfort her in case she should need it, but she shook him off. It was she, not himself, who led the way into the room where the sick man lay.

And then, on the fourth morning, when they unbandaged his eyes and Eleanor Clayton arrived from New York, Miss Sherman broke down completely. For the last few days, only the force of her will had kept up the strength impaired by the weeks of constant anxiety. And now, as she realized that she was to see him no more, and that he, who owed his mind and sight to her, would not see her, it was more than she could bear. Accordingly, she went to her little apartment near the ward where she had watched, and waited for new strength for her solitary journey home.

Yet, as she approached the hallway, a strange cry stopped her, so that she stood still and heard all. There had been a confusion of sounds, and voices when the other woman entered, but almost at once a bewildered cry came from the officer's lips.

"What is it?" he cried, wonderingly. "What is the matter? My eyes! My eyes! Yes—Yes. They are all right. I see. I see again. And I see that you are here. You are here," he repeated, and yet there was a strange incredulity in his tone. "But when I did not see you it was so different. I can see you now and know that you are here; but—but when I close my eyes, why, is it that I cannot feel that you are here as before?"

He passed his hand confusedly over his eyes. "Yes, I see. I see. I have regained my sight; but what—what is it that I have lost?"

The woman beside him bent nearer. "What is it, my dear? Can I do nothing?"

Again he passed his hand wearily over his brow.

"Why has my sight changed everything?" he demanded, almost fiercely. "Oh, no, no! I didn't mean that. I am sick, and perhaps I do not know what I say. I see you at last, and know that you are here, and have been with me through it all. Some day when I am stronger, I will know how to thank you. I suppose I am very weak—and tired, and—and I think—I think—I want to be alone."

He closed his eyes, and sinking back exhausted, he seemed to fall asleep. Eleanor Clayton, at a sign from the doctor, quietly withdrew, and for a moment left the slumbering man alone. It was then that Miss Sherman entered the room and knelt at the side of the man she loved. She bent forward and kissed the hand which lay beside him; and something more than mere contact must have disturbed his slumbers, for suddenly he awoke. "It's all right again," he murmured, "I can feel that you are here again. It is all right."

Then, as she knelt beside him, he opened his eyes again and looked into her face. He did not seem to understand at once; but nevertheless he smiled quite happily and contentedly as he put all his strength to draw her to him.

"You are She," he said; "the one who came."

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Supplement to THE EVENING NEWS.

VOL. III.

ADA, IND. TER., THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1906.

NO. 74.

STATEHOOD BILL

Full Text of the Enabling Act Granting the Territories of Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona a Right to Adopt a Constitution and Vote on Admission to Union

A Bill to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states; and to enable the people of New Mexico and of Arizona to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territory of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, as at present described, may adopt a constitution and become the State of Oklahoma, as hereinafter provided: Provided, That nothing contained in the said constitution shall be construed to limit or impair the rights of person or property pertaining to the Indians of said Territories (so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished) or to limit or affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any law or regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights by treaties, agreement, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this act had never been passed.

Sec. 2. That all male persons over the age of twenty-one years, who are citizens of the United States, or who are members of any Indian nation or tribe in said Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and who have resided within the limits of said proposed state for at least six months next preceding the election, are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form a constitutional convention for said proposed state; and all persons qualified to vote for said delegates shall be eligible to serve as delegates; and the delegates to form such convention shall be one hundred and twelve in number, fifty-five of whom shall be elected by the people of the Territory of Oklahoma; and fifty-five by the people of Indian Territory; and two shall be elected by the electors residing in the Osage Indian reservation in the Territory of Oklahoma; and the governor, the chief justice, and the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma shall apportion the Territory of Oklahoma into fifty-six districts, as nearly equal in population as may be, except that such apportionment shall include as one district the Osage Indian reservation; and the governor, the chief justice, and the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma shall appoint an election commissioner who shall establish voting precincts in said Osage Indian reservation; and shall appoint the judges for election in said Osage Indian reservation; and two delegates shall be elected from said Osage district in such manner as may be provided by said governor, chief justice, and the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma; and the judges of the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory shall apportion the said Indian Territory into fifty-five districts, as nearly equal in population as may be, and one delegate shall be elected from each of said districts; and the governor of the said Oklahoma Territory, together with the judge senior in service of the United States court of appeals for the Ind. Ter., shall by proclamation in which such apportionment shall be fully specified and announced, order an election of the delegates aforesaid in said proposed state at a time designated by them within four months after the approval of this act, which proclamation shall be issued at least sixty days prior to the time of holding said election of delegates. That the judges of the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory shall, for the purpose of said election, establish and define the necessary election precincts and appoint three judges of election for each precinct, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, which judges may appoint the necessary clerk or clerks; that the said judges of election, so appointed, shall supervise the election in their respective precincts, and canvass and make due return of the vote cast to the judges of the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory, who shall constitute the ultimate and final canvassing board of said election and whose certificates of election shall be prima facie evidence as to the election of delegates, and the election for delegates in the Territory of Oklahoma shall be conducted, the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates of all persons elected to said Territory regulating elections for delegates to congress. That the election laws of the Territory of Oklahoma, as far as applicable and not in conflict with this act, including the penal laws of said Territory of Oklahoma relating to elections and illegal voting, are hereby extended over the Indian Territory for the purpose of the elections provided for in this act. The capital of said state shall temporarily be at the city of Guthrie, in the present Territory of Oklahoma, and shall not be changed therefrom previous to annual session of the legislature and thirteen, but said capital shall, after said year, be located by the electors of said state at an election to be provided for by the legislature: Provided, however, that

the legislature of said state, except as shall be necessary for the convenient transaction of public business of said state at said capital, shall not appropriate any public moneys of the state for the erection of buildings for capital purposes during such period.

Sec. 3. That the delegates to the convention thus elected shall meet at the seat of government of said Oklahoma Territory on the second Tuesday after their election, excluding the day of election in case such day shall be Tuesday, but they shall not receive compensation for more than sixty days of services, and, after organization, shall declare, on behalf of the people of said proposed state, that they adopt the constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention shall, and is hereby authorized to, form a constitution and state government for said proposed state. The constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, and shall not be repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And said convention shall provide in said constitution:

First, That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said state shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship, and that polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited.

Second, That the manufacture, sale, barter, giving away or otherwise furnishing, except as hereinafter provided, of intoxicating liquors within those parts of said state now known as the Indian Territory and the Osage Indian reservation and within any other Indian reservation existing in the Territory of Oklahoma parts of said state which existed as Indian reservations on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and six, is prohibited for a period of twenty-one years from the date of the admission of said state into the Union, and thereafter until the people of said state shall otherwise provide by amendment of said constitution and proper state legislation. Any person, individual or corporate, who shall manufacture, sell, barter, give away, or otherwise furnish any intoxicating liquor of any kind, including beer, ale, and wine, contrary to the provisions of this section, or who shall, within the above described portion of said state, advertise for sale or solicit the purchase of any such liquors, or who shall ship or in any way convey such liquors from other parts of said state into the portions hereinbefore described, shall be punished, on conviction thereof, by fine of not less than fifty dollars and by imprisonment not less than thirty days for each offense: Provided, that the legislature may provide by law for one agency under the supervision of said state in each incorporated town of not less than two thousand population, in the portions of said state hereinbefore described, and if there be no incorporated town of two thousand population in any county in said portion of said state, such county shall be entitled to have one such agency, for the sale of such liquors for medicinal purposes; and for the sale for industrial purposes, of alcohol which shall have been denatured by some process approved by the United States commissioner of internal revenue; and for the sale of alcohol for scientific purposes to such scientific institutions, universities, and colleges as are authorized to procure the same free of tax under the laws of the United States; and for the sale of such liquors to any apothecary who shall have executed an approved bond in a sum not less than one thousand dollars, conditioned that none of such liquors shall be used or disposed of for any purpose other than in the compounding of prescriptions or other medicines, the sale of which would not subject him to the payment of the special tax required of liquor dealers by the United States, and the payment of such special tax by any person within the parts of said state hereinabove defined shall constitute prima facie evidence of his intention to violate the provisions of this section. No sale shall be made except upon the sworn statement of the applicant in writing setting forth the purpose for which the liquor is to be used, and no sale shall be made for medicinal purposes except sales to apothecaries as hereinabove provided unless such statement shall be accompanied by a bond fide prescription signed by a regular practicing physician, which prescription shall not be filled more than once. Each sale shall be duly registered, and the register thereof, together with the affidavits and the prescriptions pertaining thereto, shall be open to inspection by any officer or citizen of said state at all times during business hours. Any person who shall knowingly make a false affidavit for the use aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of perjury. Any physician who shall prescribe any such liquor, except for treatment of disease which after his own personal diagnosis he shall deem to require such treatment, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and any person connected with any such agency who shall be convicted of making any sale or other

disposition of liquor contrary to these provisions shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than one year and one day. Upon the admission of said state into the Union these provisions shall be immediately enforceable in the courts of said state.

Third, That the people inhabiting said proposed state do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title in or to any unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian, tribe, or nation; and that until the title to any such public land shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the jurisdiction, disposal, and control of the United States. That land belonging to citizens of the United States residing within the limits of said state shall never be taxed at a higher rate than land belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the state on lands or property belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use.

Fourth, That the debts and liabilities of said Territory of Oklahoma shall be assumed and paid by said state.

Fifth, That provisions shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said state and free from sectarian control; and said schools shall always be conducted in English: Provided, that nothing herein shall preclude the teaching of other languages in said public schools: And, provided, further, that this shall not be construed to prevent the establishment and maintenance of separate schools for white and colored children.

Sixth, That said state shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous conditions of servitude.

Sec. 4. That in case a constitution and state government shall be formed in compliance with the provisions of this act the convention forming the same shall provide by ordinance for submitting said constitution to the people of said proposed state for its ratification or rejection at an election to be held at a time fixed in said ordinance, at which election the qualified voters of said proposed state shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution, and for or against any provisions separately submitted. The returns of said election shall be made to the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma, who, with the chief justice thereof and the senior judge of the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory, shall canvass the legal votes cast on that question shall be for the constitution the governor of Oklahoma Territory and the judge senior in service of the United States court of appeals for the Indian Territory shall certify the result to the president of the United States, together with the statement of the votes cast thereon, and upon separate articles or propositions and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances. And if the constitution and government of said proposed state are republican in form, and if the provisions in this act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the president of the United States, within twenty days from the receipt of the certificate of the result of said election and the statement of votes cast thereon and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances, to issue his proclamation announcing the result of said election; and thereupon the proposed state of Oklahoma shall be deemed admitted by congress into the Union, under and by virtue of this act, on an equal footing with the original states. The original of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances, and the election returns and a copy of the statement of the votes cast at said election, shall be forwarded and turned over by the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma to the state authorities of said state.

Sec. 5. That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the defraying of the expenses of the elections provided for in this act, and said convention, and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as are now provided by law for the payment of the territorial legislature of the Territory of Oklahoma, and the disbursements of the money appropriated by this section shall be made by the secretary of the Territory of Oklahoma.

Sec. 6. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, the said state of Oklahoma shall be entitled to five representatives in the House of Representatives of the United States, to be elected from the following described districts, the boundaries of which shall remain the same until the next general census:

That district numbered one shall comprise the counties of Grant, Kay, Garfield, Noble, Pawnee, Kingfisher, Logan, Payne, Lincoln, and the territory comprising the Osage and Kansas Indian reservations.

That district numbered two shall comprise the counties of Oklahoma, Canadian, Blaine, Caddo, Custer, Dewey, Day, Woods, Woodward, and DeWey.

That district numbered three shall (with the exception of that part of recording district numbered twelve, which is in the Cherokee and Creek nations) comprise all the territory now constituting the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole nations, and the Indian reservations lying northeast of the Cherokee nation, within said state.

That district numbered four shall comprise all that territory now constituting the Choctaw nation, that part of recording district numbered twelve which is in the Cherokee and Creek nations, that part of recording district numbered twenty-five which is in the Chickasaw nation, and the territory comprising recording districts numbered sixteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-six, in the Indian Territory.

That district numbered five shall comprise the counties of Greer, Roger Mills, Kiowa, Washita, Comanche, Cleveland, and Pottawatomie, and the territory comprising recording districts numbered seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, in the Chickasaw nation, Indian Territory.

And the said representatives together with the governor and other officers provided for in said constitution, shall be elected on the same day of the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution; and until said officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of such constitution and the said state is admitted into the Union the territorial officers of Oklahoma Territory shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in said territory.

Sec. 7. That upon the admission of the state into the union sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six, in every township in Oklahoma Territory, and all indemnity lands heretofore selected in lieu thereof, are hereby granted to the state for the use and benefit of the common schools: Provided, That sections sixteen and thirty-six embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not at any time be subject to the grant nor the indemnity provisions of this act, nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character, nor shall land owned by Indian tribes or individual members of any tribe be subjected to the grants or to the indemnity provisions of this act until the reservation shall have been extinguished and such lands be restored to and become a part of the public domain: Provided, That there is sufficient unalienated public land within said state to cover this grant: And provided, that in case any of the lands herein granted to the State of Oklahoma have heretofore been confirmed to the Territory of Oklahoma for the purpose specified in this act, the amount so confirmed shall be deducted from the quantity specified in this act.

There is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five million dollars for the use and benefit of the common schools of said state in lieu of sections sixteen and thirty-six, and other lands of the Indian Territory. Said appropriation shall be paid by the treasurer of the United States at such time and to such person or persons as may be authorized by said state to receive the same under laws to be enacted by said state, and until said state shall enact such laws said appropriation shall not be paid, but said state shall be allowed interest thereon at the rate of three per centum per annum, which shall be paid to said state for the use and benefit of its public schools. Said appropriation of five million dollars shall be held and invested by said state, in trust, for the use and benefit of said schools, and the interest thereon shall be paid quarterly and used exclusively in the support and maintenance of said schools: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall repeal or affect any act of congress relating to the Sulphur Springs reservation as now defined or as may be hereafter defined or extended, or the power of the United States over it or any other lands embraced in the state hereafter set aside by congress as a national park, game preserve, or for the preservation of objects of archaeological or ethnological interest; and nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the rights and ownership of the United States in any land hereafter set aside by congress as national park, game preserve, or other reservation, or in the said Sulphur Springs reservation, as it now is or may hereafter be defined or extended by law; but exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever shall be exercised by the United States which shall have exclusive control and jurisdiction over the same; but nothing in this provision contained shall be construed to prevent the service within said Sulphur Springs reservation or national parks, game preserves, and other reservations hereafter established by law, of civil and criminal processes lawfully issued by the authority of said state, and said state shall not be entitled to select indemnity school lands for the thirteenth, sixteenth, thirty-third and thirty-sixth sections that may be embraced within the metes and bounds of the national park, game preserve, and other reservation or the said Sulphur Springs reservation, as now defined or may be hereafter defined.

Sec. 8. That section thirteen in the Cherokee Outlet, the Tonkawa Indian reservation, and the Pawnee Indian reservation, reserved by the president of the United States by proclamation issued August, nineteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, opening to settlement the said lands, and by any act or acts of congress since said date, and section thirteen in all other lands which have been or may be opened to settlement in the Territory of Oklahoma, and all lands heretofore selected in lieu thereof, is hereby reserved and granted to said state for the use and benefit of the University of Oklahoma and the University Preparatory school, one-third; of the normal schools now established or hereafter to be established, one-third; and of the Agricultural and Mechanical college and the Colored Agricultural Normal university, one-third. The

said lands or the proceeds thereof as above apportioned shall be divided between the institutions as the legislature of said state may prescribe: Provided, That the said lands so reserved or the proceeds of the sale thereof shall be safely kept or invested and held by said state and the income thereof, interest, rentals, or otherwise, only shall be used exclusively for the benefit of said educational institutions. Such educational institutions shall remain under the exclusive control of said state, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes, or the income or rentals thereof, shall be used for the support of any religious or sectarian school, college, or university.

That section thirty-three, and all lands heretofore selected in lieu thereof, heretofore reserved under said proclamation, and acts for charitable and penal institutions and public buildings, shall be apportioned and disposed of as the legislature of said state may prescribe.

Where any part of the lands granted by this act to the State of Oklahoma are valuable for minerals, which term shall also include gas and oil such lands shall not be sold by the state prior to January first, nineteen hundred and fifteen; but the same may be leased for periods not exceeding five years by the state officers duly authorized for that purpose, such leasing to be made by public competition after not less than thirty days' advertisement in the manner to be prescribed by law, and all such leasing shall be done under sealed bids and awarded to the highest responsible bidder. The leasing shall require and the advertisement shall specify in each case a fixed royalty to be paid by the successful bidder; in addition to any bonus offered for the lease, and all proceeds from leases shall be covered into the fund to which they shall properly belong, and no transfer or assignment of any lease shall be valid or confer any right in the assignee without the consent of the proper state authorities in writing. Provided, however, That agricultural lessees in possession of such lands shall be reimbursed by the mining lessees for all damage done to said agricultural lessees' interest therein by reason of such mining operations. The legislature of the state may prescribe additional legislation governing such leases not in conflict herewith.

Sec. 9. That said sections sixteen and thirty-six, and lands taken in lieu thereof, herein granted for the support of the common schools, if sold, may be appraised and sold at public sale in one hundred and sixty acre tracts or less, under such rules and regulations as the legislature of the said state may prescribe, preference right to purchase at the highest bid being given to the lessee at the time of such sale, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of such schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the legislature may prescribe, be leased for periods not to exceed ten years; and such lands shall not be subject to homestead entry or other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

Sec. 10. That said sections thirteen and thirty-three, aforesaid, if sold may be appraised and sold at public sale, in one hundred and sixty acre tracts or less, under such rules and regulations as the legislature of said state may prescribe, preference right to purchase at the highest bid being given to the lessee at the time of such sale, but such lands may be leased for periods of not more than five years under such rules and regulations as the legislature shall prescribe, and until such time as the legislature shall prescribe such rules these and all other lands granted to the state shall be leased under existing rules and regulations, and shall not be subject to homestead entry or any other entry under the land laws of the United States whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for designated purposes only, and until such time as the legislature shall prescribe as aforesaid such lands shall be leased under existing rules: Provided, That before any of the said lands shall be sold as provided in sections nine and ten of this act, the said lands and the improvements thereon shall be appraised by three disinterested appraisers who shall be nonresidents of the county wherein the land is situated, to be designated as the legislature of said state shall prescribe, and the said appraisers shall make a true appraisal of said lands at the actual cash value thereof, exclusive of improvements and shall separately appraise all permanent improvements thereon at their fair and reasonable value, and in case the leaseholder does not become the purchaser, the purchaser at said sale shall, under such rules and regulations as the legislature may prescribe, pay to or for the leaseholder the appraised value of said improvements, and to the state the amount bid for the said lands exclusive of the appraised value of improvements; and at said sale no bid for any tract at less than the appraisement thereof shall be accepted.

Sec. 11. That an amount equal to five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said state shall be paid to the said state, to be used as a permanent fund the interest only of which shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said state.

Sec. 12. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new states by the eighth section of the act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which section is hereby repealed as to said state, and in lieu of

any claim or demand of the state of Oklahoma under the act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and section twenty-four hundred and seventy-nine of the revised statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to said state of Oklahoma, the following grant of land is hereby made to said state from public lands of the United States within said state, for the purposes indicated, namely: For the benefit of the Oklahoma University two hundred and fifty thousand acres; for the benefit of the University Preparatory school, one hundred and fifty thousand acres; for the benefit of the Agricultural and Mechanical college, two hundred and fifty thousand acres; for the benefit of the Colored Agricultural and Normal University one hundred thousand acres; for the benefit of normal schools, now established or hereafter to be established, three hundred thousand acres. The lands granted by this section shall be selected by the board for leasing school lands of the Territory of Oklahoma immediately upon the approval of this act. Said selections as soon as made shall be certified to the secretary of the interior, and the lands so selected shall be thereupon withdrawn from homestead entry.

Sec. 13. That said state when admitted as aforesaid shall constitute two judicial districts to be known as the eastern district of Oklahoma and the western district of Oklahoma and the said Indian Territory shall constitute said eastern district, and the said Oklahoma Territory shall constitute said western district. The circuit and district courts for the eastern district shall be held one term at Muskogee, one term at Vinita, one term at Tulsa, one term at South McAlester, one term at Chickasha, and one term at Ardmore, each year, and the circuit and district courts of the western district shall be held one term at Guthrie, one term at Oklahoma City, and one term at Enid, and one term at Lawton, each year, for the time being. And the said districts shall, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided, be attached to the eighth judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for each of said districts one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. There shall be appointed a clerk for each of said districts, who shall keep his office at Muskogee and Guthrie, respectively, for the time being. The regular term of said courts shall be held at the places designated in this act, at Muskogee on the first Monday in January, and at Vinita on the first Monday in March, and at Tulsa on the first Monday in April; at South McAlester on the first Monday in June; at Ardmore on the first Monday in October; at Chickasha on the first Monday of November; at Guthrie on the first Monday in January; at Oklahoma City on the first Monday in March; at Enid on the first Monday in June, and at Lawton on the first Monday in October in each year, and one grand jury shall be summoned in each year in each of said circuit and district courts. The circuit and district courts for each of said districts, and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same power and jurisdiction and perform the same duties required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The marshal, district attorney, and clerk of each of the circuit and district courts of said districts, and all other officers and persons performing duties in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation now allowed by law to officers performing similar services for the United States; and that the laws in force in the Territory of Oklahoma, as far as applicable, shall extend over and apply to said state until changed by the legislature thereof.

Sec. 14. That all prosecutions for crimes or offenses heretofore committed in either of said judicial districts as hereby constituted shall be cognizable within the district in which committed, and all prosecutions for crimes or offenses committed before the passage of this act in which indictments have not yet been found or proceedings instituted shall be cognizable within the judicial district as hereby constituted in which such crimes or offenses were committed.

Sec. 15. That all appeals or writs of error taken from the supreme court of Oklahoma Territory or the United States court of appeals in the Indian Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States or the United States circuit court of appeals for the eighth circuit, previous to the final admission of such state shall be prosecuted to final determination as though this act had not been passed. And all cases in which final judgment has been rendered in such territorial appellate courts which appeals or writs of error might be had except for the admission of such state may still be sued out, taken, and prosecuted to the supreme court of the United States or the United States circuit court of appeals under the provisions of existing laws, and there held and determined in like manner and in either case the supreme court of the United States, or the United States circuit court of appeals, in the event of reversal shall remand the said causes to either the state supreme court or other final appellate court of said state, or the United States circuit and district courts of said state as the case may require: Provided, That the time allowed by existing

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law for appeals and writs of error from appellate courts of said territories shall not be enlarged hereby, and all appeals and writs of error not sued out from the final judgments of said courts at the time of the admission of such state shall be taken within six months from such time.

Sec. 16. That all causes pending in the supreme and district courts of Oklahoma Territory and in the United States court of appeals in the Indian Territory arising under the constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States, or affecting ambassadors, ministers, or consuls of the United States, or affecting ambassadors, ministers, or consuls of any other country or state, or of admiralty or of maritime jurisdiction, or in which the United States may be a party, or between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants from different states and in all cases where there shall be controversy between citizens of said territories prior to admission and citizens of different states, or between citizens of different states, or between a citizen of any state and citizens or subjects of any foreign state or country, and in which cases of diversity of citizenship there shall be more than two thousand dollars in controversy, exclusive of interest and costs, shall be transferred to the proper United States circuit or district court for final disposition: Provided, That said transfer shall not be made in any case where the United States is not a party except on application of one of the parties in the court in which the cause is pending, at or before the second term of such court, after the admission of said State, supported by oath, showing that the case is one which may be so transferred, the proceedings to effect such transfer except as to time and parties to be the same as are now provided by law for the removal of causes from a State court to a circuit court of the United States; and in cases transferred from the appellate courts of said Territories the circuit court of the United States in said State shall first determine such appellate matters as the successor of and with the power of said territorial appellate courts, and shall thereafter proceed under its original jurisdiction of such causes. All final judgments and decrees rendered in such circuit and district courts in such transferred causes may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States or by the United States circuit court of appeals in the same manner as is now provided by law with reference to existing United States circuit and district courts.

Sec. 17. That all cases pending in the supreme court of said Territory of Oklahoma and in the United States court of appeals in the Indian Territory not transferred to the United States circuit and district courts in said State of Oklahoma shall be proceeded with, held, and determined by the supreme or other final appellate court of such State as the successor of said territorial supreme court and appellate court, subject to the same right to review upon appeal or error to the Supreme Court of the United States now allowed from the supreme or appellate courts of a State under existing laws. Jurisdiction of all cases pending in the courts of original jurisdiction in said Territories not transferred to the United States circuit and district courts shall devolve upon and be exercised by the courts of original jurisdiction created by said State.

Sec. 18. That the supreme court or other court of last resort of said State shall be deemed to be the successor of said territorial appellate courts, and shall take and possess any and all jurisdiction as such, not herein otherwise specially provided for, and shall receive and retain the custody of all books, dockets, records, and files not transferred to other courts, as herein provided, subject to the duty to furnish transcripts of all book entries in any specific case transferred to complete the record thereof.

Sec. 19. That the courts of original jurisdiction of such State shall be deemed to be the successor of all courts of original jurisdiction of said Territories and as such shall take and retain custody of all records, dockets, journals, and files of such courts except in cases transferred therefrom, as herein provided; the files and papers in such transferred cases shall be transferred to the proper United States circuit or district court, together with a transcript of all book entries to complete the record in such particular case so transferred.

Sec. 20. That all cases pending in the district courts of Oklahoma Territory and in the United States courts for the Indian Territory at the time said Territories were admitted shall be transferred to the United States circuit or district courts in the State of Oklahoma shall be proceeded with, held, and determined by the courts of said State, the successors of said district courts of the Territory of Oklahoma and United States courts for the Indian Territory, with the right to prosecute appeals or writs of error to the supreme court of said State, and also with the same right to prosecute appeals or writs of error from the final determination in said causes made by the supreme court of said State of Oklahoma to the Supreme Court of the United States, as now provided by law for appeals and writs of error from the supreme court of the United States.

Sec. 21. That the constitutional convention may by ordinance provide for the election of officers for a full State government, including members of the legislature and five Representatives to Congress, and shall constitute the Osage Indian Reservation a separate county, and provide that it shall remain a separate county until the lands in the Osage Indian Reservation are allotted in severalty and until changed by the legislature of Oklahoma, and designate the county seat thereof, and shall provide rules and regulations and define the manner of conducting the first election for officers in said county. Such State government shall remain in abeyance until the State shall be admitted into the Union and the election for State officers held as provided for in this Act. The State legislature when organized shall elect two Senators of the United States, in

the manner now prescribed by the laws of the United States, and the governor and secretary of said State shall certify the election of the Senators and Representatives in the manner required by law; and said Senators and Representatives shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress and to all the rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives of other States in the Congress of the United States. And the officers of the State government formed in pursuance of said constitution, as provided by said constitutional convention, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of such state officers; and all laws in force in the Territory of Oklahoma at the time of the admission of said State into the Union shall be in force throughout said State, except as modified or changed by the Act or by the constitution of the State and the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within said State as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 22. That the constitutional convention provided for herein shall be by ordinance irrevocable, accept the terms and conditions of this Act.

Sec. 23. That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, as at present described, may become the State of Arizona, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 24. That at the general election to be held on the fifth day of November, 1906, all the electors of said Territories, respectively, qualified to vote at such election, are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form a convention for said Territories. The aforesaid convention shall consist of one hundred and ten delegates, sixty-six of which delegates shall be elected to said convention by the people of the Territory of New Mexico and forty-four by the people of the Territory of Arizona; and the governors, chief justices, and secretaries of each of said Territories, respectively, shall appoint the delegates to be thus elected from their respective Territories, as nearly as may be equitably among the several counties thereof in accordance with the voting population as shown by the vote cast for Delegate in Congress in the respective Territories in nineteen hundred and four.

That the said general election and on the same ballots on which the names of candidates to the convention aforesaid are printed, there shall be submitted to said qualified electors of each of said Territories a question which shall be stated on the ballot in substance and form as follows:

"Shall Arizona and New Mexico be united to form one State?"

Yes. No. Electors desiring to vote in the affirmative shall place a cross mark in the square to the left of the word "Yes," and those desiring to vote in the negative shall place a cross mark in the square to the left of the word "No" in the form above prescribed. The governors and secretaries of the respective Territories shall certify and transmit, as soon as may be practicable, the results of said election each to the other and likewise to the Secretary of the Interior, and if it appears from the returns thus certified that a majority of the qualified electors in each of said Territories who voted on the question aforesaid at such election voted in favor of the union of New Mexico and Arizona as one State, then and not otherwise, the inhabitants of that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico as at present described may become the State of Arizona, as hereinafter provided; but if in either of said Territories a majority of the qualified electors voting on the question aforesaid at such election shall appear by such certified returns to have voted against the union of said Territories, then, and in that event, section 23 and all succeeding sections of this Act shall thereafter be null and void and of no effect excepting that the appropriation made in section 41 hereof shall be and remain available for defraying all and every kind and character of expense incurred on account of the election of delegates to the convention and the submission of the question aforesaid.

The governors of said Territories, respectively, shall, within thirty days after the approval of this Act, by proclamation in which the aforesaid appointment of delegates to the convention shall be fully specified and announced and the aforesaid question to be voted on by the electors shall be clearly stated, order that the delegates aforesaid in their respective Territories shall be voted for and the question aforesaid shall be submitted to the qualified electors in each of said Territories as herein required at the aforesaid general election. Such election for delegates shall be conducted the returns made and the certificates of persons elected to such convention issued, as near as may be, in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said Territories, respectively, regulating elections therein of members of the legislature: Provided, That if it appears from the returns that a majority of the qualified electors in the Territory of Arizona who voted on the question at the election voted in favor of the union of New Mexico and Arizona as one State, then, and not otherwise, the secretary or other proper officer of said Territory of Arizona into whose hands the results of said election finally comes, shall immediately transmit and certify the result as to the election of delegates to the convention to the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico at Santa Fe, and if it appears from the returns from the election held in New Mexico that a majority of the qualified voters aforesaid voted in favor of joint statehood, then in that event the secretary of said Territory of New Mexico shall make up a temporary roll of the convention from the certified returns of both of said Territories, and he shall call the convention to order at the time herein required, and said convention when so called to order and organized shall be the sole judge of the election and qualifications of its own members. Persons possessing the qualifications, entitling them to vote at the aforesaid general election shall be entitled to vote on the ratification or rejection of the constitution if submitted to the people of said Territories hereunder, and on the election of all officials whose election is taking place at the same time, under such rules or

regulations as said convention may prescribe, not in conflict with this Act.

Sec. 25. That if a majority in each of said Territories at the election aforesaid shall vote for joint statehood, and not otherwise, the delegates to the convention thus elected shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives of the Territory of New Mexico, in the city of Santa Fe therein at twelve o'clock noon on Monday, December third, nineteen hundred and six, but they shall not receive compensation for more than sixty days of service, and after organization shall declare on behalf of the people of said proposed State that they adopt the Constitution of the United States whereupon the said convention shall be, and is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and State government for said proposed State. The constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and shall not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And said convention shall provide by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State.

First. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her religious worship; and that polygamous or plural marriage and the sale, barter, or giving of intoxicating liquors to Indians are forever prohibited.

Second. That the people inhabiting said proposed State do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated and ungranted public lands lying within the boundaries thereof and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes except as hereinafter provided, and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States the same shall be and remain under the disposition of the United States and such Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands and other property belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands and other property belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the State on lands or property therein belonging or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States, or reserved for its use, but nothing herein, or in the ordinance herein provided for, shall preclude the State from taxing, as other lands and property are taxed, any lands and other property owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations and has obtained from the United States or from any other grant, saved or excepted, such lands as have or may be granted to any Indian or Indians under any Act of Congress containing a provision exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, but said ordinance shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said State so long and to such extent as such Act of Congress may prescribe.

Third. That the debts and liabilities of said Territory of Arizona and of said Territory of New Mexico shall be assumed and paid by said State, and that said State shall be subrogated to all the rights of indemnity and reimbursement which either of said Territories now has.

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment of a system of public schools, and except as to other grants to the children of said State and fees from sectarian control; and that said schools shall always be conducted in English: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall preclude the teaching of other languages in said public schools.

Fifth. That said State shall never enact any law restricting or abridging the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and that ability to read, write, and speak the English language sufficiently well to conduct the duties of the office without the aid of an interpreter shall be a necessary qualification for all State officers.

Sixth. That the capital of said State shall be temporarily at the city of Santa Fe, in the present Territory of New Mexico, and shall not be changed therefrom previous to anno Domini nineteen hundred and fifteen, but the permanent location of said capital may after said year, be fixed by the electors of said State, voting at an election to be provided for by the legislature.

Sec. 26. That in case a constitution and State government shall be formed in compliance with the provisions of this Act, the convention forming the same shall provide by ordinance for submitting said constitution to the people of said proposed State for its ratification or rejection, at an election to be held at a time fixed in said ordinance, which shall not be less than sixty days nor more than ninety days from the adjournment of the convention, at which election the qualified voters of said proposed State shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution and for or against any provisions thereof separately submitted. The returns of said election shall be made by the election officers direct to the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico at Santa Fe, who, with the governors and chief justices of said Territories or any four of them, shall meet at said city of Santa Fe on the third Monday after said election and shall canvass the same, and if a majority of the legal votes cast on that question shall be for the constitution the said canvassing board shall certify the result to the President of the United States, together with the statement of the votes cast thereon and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said constitution articles, propositions and ordinances. And if the constitution and government of said proposed State are republican in form and if the provisions in this Act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, within twenty days from the receipt of the certificate of the result of said election and the statement of the votes cast thereon and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances from said board, to issue his proclamation announcing the result of said election, and thereupon

the proposed State shall be deemed admitted by Congress into the Union under and by virtue of this Act, under the name of Arizona, on an equal footing with the original States, from and after the date of said proclamation.

The original of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances, and the election returns, and a copy of the statement of the votes cast at said election shall be forwarded and turned over by the secretary of the Territory of New Mexico to the State authorities.

Sec. 27. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said State shall be entitled to two Representatives in the House of Representatives of the United States which Representatives, together with the governor and other officers provided for in said constitution, and also all other State and county officers shall be elected on the same day of the election for the adoption of the constitution; and until said State officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of the constitution, and the State is admitted into the Union the territorial officers of said Territories, respectively, including Delegates to Congress, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in said Territories until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Sec. 28. That upon the admission of said State into the Union there shall be hereby granted unto it, including the sections thereof heretofore granted four sections of public land in each township in the proposed State for the support of free public nonsectarian common schools, to-wit: Sections numbered thirteen, sixteen, thirty-three and thirty-six, and where such sections or any part thereof have been sold or otherwise disposed of by or under the authority of any Act of Congress other lands equivalent thereto and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken; such indemnity lands to be selected within said respective portions of said State in the manner provided in this Act: Provided, That the thirty-sixth section embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not at any time be subject to the grants nor to the indemnity provisions of this Act, but other lands equivalent thereto may be selected for such school purposes in lieu thereof; nor shall any lands embraced in Indian, military, or other reservations of any character be subject to the grants of this Act, but such reservation lands shall be subject to the indemnity provision of this Act: Provided, That nothing in this Act contained shall repeal or affect any Act of Congress relating to the Casa Grande Ruin as now defined or as may be hereafter defined or extended or the power of the United States over it, or any other lands embraced in the State heretofore set aside by Congress as a national park, game preserve, or for the preservation of objects of archaeological or ethnological interest; and nothing contained in this Act shall interfere with the rights and ownership of the United States in any land hereafter set aside by Congress as national park, game preserve, or other reservation, or in the said Casa Grande Ruin as it now is or hereafter may be defined or extended by the United States, which shall have exclusive control and jurisdiction over the same, but nothing in this proviso contained shall be construed to prevent the service within said Casa Grande Ruin, or national park, game preserve, and other reservation hereafter established by law, of civil and criminal processes lawfully issued by the authority of said State; and said lands shall not be subject at any time to the school grants of this Act that may be embraced within the metes and bounds of the national park, game preserve, or other reservation, or the said Casa Grande Ruin, as now defined or hereafter defined; but other lands equivalent thereto may be selected for such school purposes hereinafter provided in lieu thereof.

Sec. 29. That three hundred sections of the unappropriated non-mineral public lands within said State, to be selected and located in legal subdivisions, as provided in this act, are hereby granted to said State for the purpose of erecting legislative, executive, and judicial public buildings in the same, and for the payment of the bonds heretofore or hereafter issued therefor.

Sec. 30. That the lands granted to the Territory of Arizona by the Act of February eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, entitled "An Act to grant lands to Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Idaho, and Wyoming for university purposes," are hereby vested in the proposed state to the extent of the first four of seventy-five sections and any portion of said lands that may not have been selected by said Territory of Arizona may be selected by the said state. In addition to all lands heretofore granted for such purpose there shall be, and hereby is, granted to said State, to take effect when the same is admitted to the Union, three hundred sections of land, to be selected from the public domain within said State in the same manner as provided in this Act, and the proceeds of all such lands shall constitute a permanent fund, to be safely invested and held by said State, and the income thereof be used exclusively for university purposes. The schools, colleges, and universities provided for in this Act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of the said State and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college, or university.

Sec. 31. That nothing in this Act shall be construed, except where the same is so specifically stated, as to repeal any grant of land heretofore made by any Act of Congress to either of said Territories, but such grants are hereby ratified and confirmed in and to said State, and all of the land that may not, at the time of the admission of said State into the Union have been selected and segregated from the public domain may be so selected and segregated in the manner provided in this Act.

Sec. 32. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid

to the said State to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of the common schools within said state. And there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five million dollars for the use and benefit of the common schools of said States. Said appropriation shall be paid by the Treasurer of the United States at such time and to such person or persons as may be authorized by said State to receive the same under laws to be enacted by said State and until said State shall enact such laws said appropriation shall not be paid. Said appropriation of five million dollars shall be held inviolable and invested by said State in trust for the use and benefit of said schools.

Sec. 33. That all lands herein granted for educational purposes may be appraised and disposed of only at public sale, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the income from which only shall be expended in the support of said schools. But said lands may, under such regulations as the legislature shall prescribe, be leased for periods of not more than ten years, and such common school land shall not be subject to redemption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

Sec. 34. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made to new States by the eighth section of the Act of September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which section is hereby repealed as to the proposed State, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the said State under the Act of September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and section twenty-four hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes, making a grant of swamp and overflowed lands to certain states, which grant it is hereby declared is not extended to the said State, and in lieu of any grant of saline lands to said state, as heretofore made, the following grants of lands from public lands of the United States within said State are hereby made, to-wit:

For the establishment and maintenance and support of insane asylums in the said State, two hundred thousand acres; for penitentiaries, two hundred thousand acres; for schools for the deaf, dumb, and the blind, two hundred thousand acres; for miners' hospitals for disabled miners, one hundred thousand acres; for normal schools, two hundred thousand acres; for state charitable, penal, and reformatory schools, two hundred thousand acres; for agricultural and mechanical colleges, three hundred thousand acres: Provided, That the two national appropriations heretofore annually paid to the two agricultural and mechanical colleges of said territories, respectively, shall, until the further order of Congress, continue to be paid to said State for the use of said respective institutions; for schools of mines two hundred thousand acres; for military institutes, two hundred thousand acres.

Sec. 35. That all lands granted in quantity or as indemnity by this Act shall be selected, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, from the unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of the said State, by a commission composed of the governor, surveyor-general, an attorney-general of said State; and no fees shall be charged for passing the title to the same or for the preliminary proceedings thereof.

Sec. 36. That all mineral lands shall be exempted from the grants made by this act; but if any portion thereof shall be found by the Department of the Interior to be mineral lands, said State by the commission provided for in section thirty-five hereof, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized and empowered to select, in legal subdivisions, an equal quantity of the unappropriated lands in said State in lieu thereof.

Sec. 37. That the said State, when admitted as aforesaid, shall constitute two judicial districts, to be named respectively, the eastern and western districts of Arizona, the boundaries of said districts to be the same as the boundaries of said Territories, respectively, at Albuquerque and Phoenix for the time being, and the said districts shall, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided, be attached to the ninth judicial circuit. There shall be appointed for each of said districts one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. The judge of each of said districts shall receive a yearly salary the same as other similar judges of the United States, and shall reside in the district to which he is appointed. There shall be appointed clerks of said courts, who shall keep their offices at said Albuquerque and Phoenix in said State. The regular terms of said courts shall be held in said districts, at the places aforesaid, on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November of each year, and one grand jury shall be summoned in each year in each of said circuit and district courts. The circuit and district courts for said districts, and the judges thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction and perform the same duties required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations. The marshal, district attorney, and clerks of the circuit and district courts of said districts, and all other officers and persons performing duties in the administration of justice therein, shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties lawfully possessed and required to be performed by similar officers in other districts of the United States, and shall, for the services they may perform, receive the fees and compensation now allowed by law to officers performing similar services for the United States in the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico respectively.

Sec. 38. That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon any record from the supreme court of either of said territories, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from said courts, may be heard and determined by said Supreme Court of the United States. And the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the circuit or

district courts, respectively, hereby established within the said state or to the supreme court of such state, as the nature of the case may require. And the circuit, district, and state courts herein named shall, respectively, be the successors of the supreme courts of the said territories as to all such cases arising within the limits of embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts, respectively, with full power to proceed with the same and award mesne or final process thereon; and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme courts of the said territories mentioned in this act, in any case arising within the limits of the proposed state prior to admission, the parties to such judgment shall have the same right to prosecute appeals and writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States or to the circuit court of appeals as they have had by law prior to the admission of said state into the Union.

Sec. 39. That in respect to all cases, proceedings, and matters now pending in the supreme or district courts of the said Territories at the time of admission into the union of the said state, and arising within the limits of the said State, whereof the circuit and district courts by this act established might have had jurisdiction under the laws of the United States had such courts existed at the time of the commencement of such cases, the said circuit and district courts, respectively, shall be the successors of said supreme and district courts of said Territories, respectively, and in respect to all other cases, proceedings, and matters pending in the supreme or district courts of the said Territories at the time of admission of such Territories into the Union, arising within the limits of said state, the courts established by such State shall, respectively, be the successors of said supreme and district territorial courts; and all files, records, indictments, and proceedings relating to any such cases be transferred to such circuit, district, and state courts, respectively, and the same shall be proceeded with therein in due course of law; but no writ, action, indictment, cause, or proceeding now pending, or that prior to the admission of the State shall be pending, in any territorial court in said Territories shall abate by the admission of such State into the Union, but the same shall be transferred and proceeded with in the proper United States circuit, district, or State court, as the case may be: Provided, however, That in all civil actions, causes, and proceedings in which the United States is not a party transfers shall not be made to the circuit and district courts of the United States except upon cause shown by written request of one of the parties to such action or proceeding filed in the circuit court; and in the absence of such request such action shall be proceeded with in the proper State courts.

Sec. 40. That the constitutional convention shall by ordinance provide for the election of officers for a full State government including members of the legislature and two Representatives in Congress, at the time for the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution; one of which Representatives shall be chosen from a Congressional district comprised of the present Territory of Arizona, to be known as the first congressional district, and the other from a congressional district comprised of the remainder of said state, to be known as the second congressional district; but the said state government shall remain in abeyance until the state shall be admitted into the Union as proposed by this act. In case the constitution of said state shall be ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of said Territories voting at the election held therefore as heretofore provided, but not otherwise, the legislature thereof may assemble at Santa Fe, organize, and elect two Senators of the United States in the manner now prescribed by the laws of the United States; and the governor and secretary of state of the proposed State shall certify the election of the senators and representatives in many cases required by law, and when such state is admitted into the Union as provided in this act the senators and representatives shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress and to all rights and privileges of Senators and representatives of other States in the Congress of the United States; and the officers of the State government formed in pursuance of said constitution as provided by the constitutional convention, shall proceed to exercise all the functions of state officers; and all laws of said Territories in force at the time of their admission into the Union shall be in force in the respective portions of said State, except as modified or changed by this act or by the constitution of the State; and the laws of the United States shall have the same force and effect within the said States as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 41. That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for defraying all and every kind and character of expense incident to the elections and conventions provided for in this Act; that is, the payment of the expenses of holding the election of members of the constitutional convention and the submission of the question of joint statehood and the election of the ratification of the constitution, at the same rates that are paid for similar services under the territorial laws, respectively, and for the payment of the mileage for and salaries of members of the constitutional convention at the same rates that are paid the said territorial legislatures under national law, and for the payment of all proper and necessary expenses incident thereto: Provided, That any expense incurred in excess of said sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be paid by said State. The said money shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be forwarded, to be locally expended in the present Territory of Arizona and in the present Territory of New Mexico, through the respective secretaries of said Territories, as may be necessary and proper in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, in order to carry out the full intent and meaning of this Act.

Bertie's Engagement Is Broken

By JOHN WORNE
(Author of the "Bertie Stories.")

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"Then I suppose our engagement is to be at an end," said Bertie.

"Certainly," Eva replied, coldly.

"Your outlook upon life has often revolted me lately."

"Didn't know I had one," he said, gloomily. "I used to be quite healthy when I was a kid."

"So I have decided that we had better part," she replied, "but it is better so."

"Perhaps," he said, with sadness. "What is the other man's name?"

"What other man?" she asked, quickly.

"The sympathetic man with the jolly outlook."

She flushed and said with warmth: "There is no other man!"

He toyed with his gloves, making preparations for departure.

"You will burn all my letters, of course, I shouldn't like them to be lying about and get into the newspapers."

"Yes," she replied, faintly. There was a pause.

"Well," he said, "I suppose I'd better say good-by."

"Good-by," she said.

"We can still be friends, of course, and all that."

"Of course."

"All right; and I'll come to you whenever I'm in trouble or anything."

He was at the door, but he stopped again. "See you at the Farborough's dance to-night?" he asked.

"I may be there," she said.

"Right," he replied, and passed out of the room and her life.

It had been a happy dream and must now be forgotten. A man who took life so lightly, however attractive he might be for a time, was not a companion to whom a girl ought thoughtlessly to allow herself to be united forever.

She doubted whether she ought to go to the Farborough's, but she had promised to be there, and did not like to disappoint the duchess.

He was already there.

About half an hour after her arrival he happened to be standing near her, uttering pleasant nonsense to Lady Enid, the daughter of the house. A man walked off with Lady Enid and Bertie looked around the room.

"Ah, my dear Miss Rowen, how do you do? Great crowd! Just come?"

"No," she said; "I've been here for some time."

"No, really; curious that I haven't seen you. But there are so many people, aren't there? May I have a dance?"

They danced the waltz that was just beginning. He soon found out that she had been to the academy and was a great admirer of Wagner. So was he. Had she read many novels lately? Jolly waltz they were playing. "Blue Danube," wasn't it? Yes. Confound the fellow! Hoped she wasn't hurt. No, he hadn't got a pin. Why not simply tear it all off? So sorry. Sit out the rest? Certainly.

So they retired to a quiet corner of the conservatory. There he laboriously began the same kind of conversation, and she, having up until now answered chiefly in monosyllables, said: "Don't be foolish, Mr. Pilkington. I don't think we need be quite so distant; it sounds rather idiotic."

"Very well," said Bertie, buffed; "it was quite up to the level of my usual conversation on first introductions, though."

"Oh, I didn't mean that," she said, hastily. "I mean as we've known each other so many years—"

"I see; well, I'm glad you put it in that way, because I have something rather—rather delicate to ask you something I couldn't ask a complete stranger."

He hesitated. "The fact is, I should rather like you to return me the ring I once gave you—or you may perhaps remember—"

She handed it to him. "I'm sorry; of course I meant to return it to you this afternoon. How foolish of me!"

"It was rather strange of me to ask you for it," said Bertie. "But the fact is, I want it just now for a special reason."

"What reason?" she said, almost in a whisper.

"Well," he said, "as we are on such friendly terms, I don't mind confiding it to you. You see that tall girl in blue over there, under that scrubby green stuff?"

"Maude Noreham?" said Eva, startled.

"Yes. Fact is, I've got the next dance with her, and it struck me that she's such a ripping girl that I've decided to ask her to marry me, and on occasions like this it is always useful, I find, to have the ring ready, you know."

"As you are a sort of a sister, you know," he went on, dreamily, "I don't mind telling you how passionately I love her. It is so nice to have somebody to confide in in a case like this—somebody sympathetic. You know Maude?"

"Yes," said Eva, in a choking voice. "Isn't she a dear girl? Isn't she perfect? Did you ever see such hair, such eyes, such an outlook? And her disposition is so sweet!"

"I think you've made a very good choice," Eva was making an heroic effort to see things in the common-sense light; to a sister all this should be interesting, nothing more.

Then he went off with a light heart in search of Maude Noreham.

HER KNIGHT ERRANT

By B. FLETCHER ROBINSON
(Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

"It was a good many years ago, gentlemen," said our millionaire host. There was a man—we will call him Jack Sabin—who was a bank clerk. He was a tall thin fellow with a neat brown mustache. He had a good-natured way with him that made him very popular in the office and out of it. Jack had a fair voice, too, and his singing brought him friends.

"When Jack Sabin got married—she was a pretty little typewriter, and his friends thought he might have done better—he went to live outside the city."

"One December evening Jack Sabin was standing on the platform, waiting for the six o'clock local, when he saw his bank manager coming toward him. The manager beckoned him out of the crowd into a quiet corner.

"I am going west to-night on the six ten," said the manager. "I had just left my house, when I met Rube Alden. Rube had a lot of money on him—some \$5,000 in gold and notes. He had been to the bank, found it closed and so came on to see me. He refused to go home without passing the stuff over, and I didn't like to make trouble about it. I have it with me now, but I can't go traveling around with a bagful of dollars that don't belong to me. I want you to take care of it to-night. You can pay it in to-morrow morning when the bank opens."

"Yes, sir," said Sabin.

"With which the old man handed over the canvas bag. The clerk tied it around his waist, buttoning his ulster over it.

"It had struck six while they were talking, and Sabin's train was gone. It was high upon 60 minutes past his usual time when he knocked at his door.

"His wife noticed he was troubled over something, and during supper she began to question him about it. Then he came out with the whole story. They had a conference together as to where was the best place to hide the money, and finally decided that they would stow it under her dresses in the bedroom. They did this together.

"It was close upon half-past eight, when there came a knock at the door. Sabin answered it, to find a telegraph boy on the porch, shaking the snow off him. The telegram ran like this: "Must see you to-night. Urgent."

"Wallace."

"Wallace was the name I will give to the president of Sabin's bank. "The husband and wife stood staring at each other across that telegram.

"Well, Maizie," said he.

"You must go, dear," she told him.

"He agreed. He ran upstairs and came down with his revolver, which he gave to her. She was to sit in the bedroom with the outer door locked and the shutters barred. Under no circumstances was she to admit anyone.

"Mrs. Sabin locked the door, put the key in her pocket and walked upstairs to her bedroom.

"She sat by the stove, with the lamp at her elbow, trying to read; but she might have been holding the book upside down for all the sense she got out of it.

"About half an hour had gone by—she had brought the clock from the parlor and studied every move of the minute hand—when there came a knock at the outside door, a loud rat, tat, tat, with the end of a stick, as if some one was in a hurry.

"Mrs. Sabin crouched down, trembling and listening, like a hunted beast, and then, in sudden resolution, ran to the window. She pulled the blind two inches.

"What do you want?" she asked.

"A man turned and stared at her. Gaunt, desperate, starving—that is about what he seemed.

"Let me in."

"I shall do nothing of the sort. I have a revolver here. If you do not go away I shall fire."

"He laughed like a soul in torment, rocking his body to and fro. 'I have been tramping it through the storm since sundown,' he said. 'I am as near dead now as a man can be; frozen and starved. For the love of charity, let me in out of this.'

"There are other houses a mile down the road," she said, with a new suspicion at his perseverance. "Why don't you go there?"

"For answer he lifted his arms to her with a pitiful gesture. 'I'm beat,' he said. 'If you do not let me in I shall die at your door.'

"Then die," she said, shutting the window.

"Ten, 15 minutes went by without a sound save the moaning of the gale. She peeped around the blind once more.

"Before the door was a black smudge in the soft carpet of the snow. It was the body of the tramp. Had he told the truth, after all? Was he indeed refusing a refuge to the dying?"

"She opened the window with a cautious hand. He never moved.

"You are shamming!" she said.

"He raised his head, and she could see that he smiled. "Thank you, I am merely dying," he answered, feebly.

"She could never quite explain how it came about. Certainly she had not realized the danger into which her impulse would lead her until she found herself standing at the open door, revolver in hand. He lay motionless, watching her with dark, incurious eyes.

"Does this mean that you intend to let me in?" he asked, presently.

"Upon conditions," she told him. You must walk straight to the room

A Modern Bachelor's Romance

By J. J. BELL
(Author of "Woe MacGregor," Etc.)

(Copyright, 1906, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

It was a November evening, nearly nine o'clock, at which hour the Easy Goers were due to meet their worthy president.

Mr. Perry Parkin delighted to entertain such appreciative guests as the Easy Goers, and looked forward to four or five hours of cheerful relaxation.

"That must be Martingale," he said to himself as the doorbell was suddenly and violently rung. "Martingale's always the first and the hungriest, poor fellow."

Mrs. Phigg, the housekeeper, entered the dining-room, bearing a small tray upon which lay a telegram.

"Ah! Perhaps some one can't come. What a pity!" he murmured, tearing open the envelope.

"What, what—what's this?"

"Good life!"

He read the telegram again.

"Aunt Eliza has eloped with the organist. I can't stay here, so will come to see you. Arrive 9:30 to-night."

"Mary."

Mr. Perry Parkin groaned and paced the floor with uneasy steps. "Of all the nights for her to come here!" he muttered. "And I haven't seen her for years—not since she was a child, and rather an obnoxious one. Don't suppose I'd know her if I met her on the street; but I suppose my having sent her birthday and Christmas presents regularly has caused her to regard me as a sort of friend in need. Well, we're both practically alone in the world so far as near relations go. Hello! Martingale, delighted to see you." Perry stopped in his walk and shook hands with his guest, a gentleman who looked like a retired colonel, but who was really a traveler in low prices, more or less, mechanical toys—penny jumping jacks, tin fish, squeaking dolls, dancing niggers, and so forth.

"Internally cold to-night, Parkin," remarked Mr. Martingale, warming his hands at the glowing fire.

A minute later appeared a quartette of gentlemen, each of whom the traveler in mechanical toys professed himself "internally glad" to see; and shortly afterwards, the last of the guests having been welcomed, the party sat down to supper.

"This is an infernally fine duck, Parkin," observed Mr. Martingale from the foot of the table, as he savagely backed at the plump carcass in front of him.

"Glad you think so," said Mr. Parkin, endeavoring to shake off his nervousness. "What are you having, Roland?" he asked a quiet-looking little man with a large, shiny, dome-like head who sat on his left. "Will you have chicken or chuck—I mean—"

"Thanks, I will have chicken. Hope I see you well, Parkin," said the little man.

"Oh, I'm all right," replied Perry, with an effort at a smile. "The fact is, gentlemen," he said, raising his voice so that the general conversation ceased, "the fact is that I have a relative coming here to-night, and I shall presently beg you to be so kind as to excuse me for half an hour, and not consider my leaving you for that time as a breach of manners or hospitality. I did not know my relative was coming until shortly before supper."

"Don't mention it, Parkin," said half the company, and Mr. Martingale added: "I'm sure we'd all be infernally glad to meet your relation, if he—"

"It is a—a—fe—female relative," stammered Perry.

Just then, to his intense relief, Mrs. Phigg entered and whispered that his cousin had arrived. With an apology to his dumfounded guests, the host left the table.

"It must be an aunt," said Mr. Wragg to those about him.

"Well," remarked Mr. Martingale, "one doesn't usually get infernally red when an aunt pays a visit. H'm! h'm! Another bit of duck, Robinson!"

II.

Mr. Perry Parkin opened the parlor door and stepped in as he might have done had his destination been a cold bath on a frosty morning.

"Are you very angry?" The words, softly spoken, reached him ere he could touch her hand.

Angry? How could he be angry with this pretty, graceful creature who smiled at him in a half-shy, half-confident fashion? He hadn't a word to say; but his hand-shake satisfied her.

"I had no one else to go to, you know. I couldn't bear to stay with anyone in Beachtown after Aunt Eliza making such a stir. And so I came to you, Perry."

He started. It was so long since a woman had called him by his first name. "You—you did right, Mary," he said, awkwardly.

"Well, I thought you would be able to tell me of a nice boarding house, or something of the kind, where I could stay till I made up my mind about the future. But your housekeeper—dear old thing!—seemed to expect me to stay here to-night."

"Of course, Mary, you must stay here."

"It's awfully kind of you, Perry. Aunt Eliza has been talking about you and mentioning your address for the last fortnight, but I didn't understand till this morning what she was driving at. She ran off last night, poor creature."

"She must be mad!" cried Mr. Parkin.

"I'm afraid she is, rather. Mr. Gowl, the organist, is a perfect pig, but he has completely captured her affections. I should tell you, Perry, that she left

me a lot of money in her letter, so that I'm not likely to starve till next quarter day, when my own money is due."

"It's a mercy you're of age, Mary," he remarked.

"Oh, dear! I'm nearly 24. It's a long time since I used to make your life miserable at Beachtown, Perry. But I'm really glad to be free. Aunt Eliza has been trying—the poor dear couldn't help it, I suppose—for the last few years, and Beachtown is a dull hole. I'll just take off my hat and jacket, if you don't mind. It's so good of you to let me stay here. I'm sorry I arrived when you were having a party. You must go back to your friends, and I'm sure your housekeeper will look after me."

"I'll come back to see you presently," said Perry.

"No, please don't. I'm going to bed immediately—I'm pretty tired—and I'll want to talk quite enough to you in the morning. Good night, Perry."

"Good night, Mary," he responded, slowly. Somehow he was not eager to return to the dining-room, and when he did so, the Easy Goers felt, one and all, that something had happened. No one suggested a song or called for a speech, as was usual at the monthly gathering, and at the abnormally early hour of half-past 11 the dining-room was empty, save for the host, who sat by the dead fire and chewed a cold, stale cigar.

III.

For three weeks Miss Stafford, who did not greatly worry her pretty head about conventionalities, remained Mr. Perry Parkin's guest, and enjoyed herself immensely. "After years of existence in a little seaside town the girl could appreciate the sights and entertainments which her host exerted himself to show and give her—sights and entertainments which were almost as new to him as to her.

But at the end of three weeks the fever of happiness left him. He proposed and was gently, but firmly, rejected. Mary, leaving Mrs. Phigg in a state of almost motherly misery, departed sadly from the house and went to board with a family in another suburb. But even in his dejection Perry realized that he had missed three ordinary meetings of the Easy Going society, and that the December supper was due in a few days. So he pulled himself together and wrote apologies and invitations to all the members, on receipt of which all the members waxed exceedingly glad, save Mr. Martingale, who became "internally" so, for they had been sore afraid for their kindly president.

The Easy Goers arrived at the appointed hour, and supper was served; but in vain did the guests try to attain to their customary joviality, and in vain did the host attempt to add humor to his kindness. Something was wrong, though none but the host knew exactly what it was.

It was nearly ten o'clock when Mrs. Phigg tapped at the door and respectfully summoned her employer to speak with her.

"Excuse me, gentlemen," he said as he rose. "We seem to be fated to be disturbed," he added with a wan smile.

"Well, what's the matter, Mrs. Phigg?" he inquired, as he joined his housekeeper in the hall.

"She's in the parlor," gasped the good creature.

"What?"

"The young lady—Miss Stafford—she's in the parlor. Oh! oh! oh!"

Perry, with a complexion like chalk, entered the parlor.

"I'm in trouble, and I've come to you again," said Mary, speaking hurriedly and with forced calmness.

"Tell me," said he.

"I got on fairly well with the people I went to board with till to-night, when it came out that I had been living here for three weeks. They thought that that wasn't proper, and that I wasn't respectable, and they suggested that I should go elsewhere. And where was I to go to?"

"Here," said Perry, checking his fury.

Then the girl's composure broke, and she flung herself on the sofa, sobbing as if she would never cease. "I never thought Christian people could be so horrible. Oh, Perry, what did I do to deserve their contempt?"

"Don't cry—dear. I'm afraid I was to blame. I shouldn't have insisted on your staying here. I shouldn't—"

"But I wanted to stay. I never was so happy in my life as those three weeks, and I'll never be so happy again."

"Hush! I'll get Mrs. Phigg to go with you to a nice hotel and stay with you till you can make better arrangements. He bent over her and stroked her hair back from her cheek.

Her sobs ceased, and she lay silent while the clock on the mantelpiece ticked a hundred times and the voices in the dining-room rose and fell.

"You have another party?" she said, sitting up and pushing back her hair.

"This is the second I've spoilt for you."

"Perry!" She held out her hands to him.

"What can I do for you, Mary?" he asked, taking a seat beside her.

She glanced at his face, and bowed her head.

"Ask me for anything," he said.

"No; y—you do that," she whispered.

"What?" he cried, bewildered.

"Ah!" he cried, enlightened. "You're changed—you're different from a week ago."

"Oh, yes," she sighed, later; "I know it the moment I left this house. I had to lose you to find out that I—I loved you, Perry."

It only remains to be recorded that the traveler in mechanical toys was "internally" glad his friend Parkin had become so "internally" happy, and that the other members were equally, if not quite so, deeply gratified.

Fruit ripens best in a dark, cool place; and it sells best when sorted into grades and honestly labeled.

MYSTERY IS SOLVED

OYING CONFESSION EXPLAINS LOSS OF FARMER'S WEALTH.

Revenge of Former Friend Who Was Unfairly Beaten in Contest for Girl's Love—Fortune Bolled.

Lake Ainslee, Cape Breton.—By the confession of Thomas MacDougal, made on his deathbed, a mystery of ten years has been cleared up. Here is the story:

Twenty-five years ago MacDougal and Jonathan MacFarlane were neighbors and both fell in love with the same girl, a pretty young woman of Hawkesbury. MacFarlane won out, but his neighbor did not consider that the means he used were quite above board, and being a disbeliever in the old saying that all is fair in love and war, he became a bitter enemy of his old friend. After the marriage he became a recluse, and seldom left his house except to go to the store to purchase supplies.

Both men were prosperous and made money farming. MacDougal banked his money in Hawkesbury, but what his neighbor did with his cash was a mystery. It was known that he sent sums of money to Boston and received in return small flat packages forwarded by registered mail, but what was contained therein no one could guess. They were always received at stated times and were guarded so carefully that everyone judged them to be of great value.

Finally, in some way, MacDougal discovered that the mysterious packages contained United States postage stamps in various denominations and that his neighbor was secreting them somewhere in his house. He was well aware that MacFarlane was afraid of banks, but why he should convert his wealth into foreign postage stamps was not clear. On making the discovery, a way to square accounts for the fancied or real wrong does him suggested itself, and he hid his time.

In the summer of 1895 a servant who had been employed by the MacFarlanes since the day of the wedding died, and when the body was taken to the grave the entire family accompanied it, leaving the house unguarded for the first time in ten years. The day after the funeral MacFarlane suffered a slight shock of paralysis, and two years later died from the effects.

At this time his widow created a sensation by telling of a statement made by her husband while he was dying. This was to the effect that his entire wealth had been converted into United States postage stamps and concealed in an old copper kettle in the cellar. The stamps were in good condition when he left for the cemetery the day the servant died, but but when he returned he found that some one had boiled them during his absence and that they were dissolved into a sticky, unrecognizable mass. His reason for putting his wealth into stamps bought in the United States instead of into Canadian postage was that thieves would be unable to dispose of the plunder without leaving Cape Breton. How much money was lost he refused to say, but the shock killed him.

MacDougal was suspected, but there was no evidence against him and no arrest was made. His confession was complete and bears out the story of the widow. He said that he sneaked into the house after the funeral, searched until he found the stamps and then boiled them on the kitchen range. He completed his work an hour before the party returned from the grave.

TEXAS TELEPHONE LINES.

Every Town and Hamlet in the Big State Provided with Ample Service.

San Antonio, Tex.—The construction of rural telephone lines in southwest Texas is surprisingly rapid at this time. In the section of country where a few years ago there was no service but the man on horseback for the dissemination of news, there is now a network of telephone lines that give communication between the numerous new farms and the ranches and villages and cities.

There are at this time in the southwestern section of the state more than 100 independent telephone systems, many of them being rural party lines. Each of these lines is connected with the larger systems at the various villages, and the farmers are capable of having direct communication with the county seat and with each other.

It is said by promoters of the lines that the Texas farmers are the most enthusiastic patrons for the rural telephone proposition, and that it can be but a few years before the number of subscribers to telephone lines that reach the farms of Texas will be greater in proportion to the population than in the older states, where the telephone has been longer in use.

Chinatown as City Asset.

The people of San Francisco have begun to discover that Chinatown was a paying investment. The district drew a trade of \$30,000,000 annually, most of which came from tourists who looked upon the quarter as a world's curiosity. Hence it will be difficult either to suppress Chinatown or to improve it much. What the tourists examined in open-mouthed wonder was chiefly its dirt. To remove that would be to remove a prime cause of profitable curiosity. Altruism is not going to elope with the new San Francisco.

HORSE PREVENTS SUICIDE

Pennsylvania Man's "Old Bill" Kicks Desire for Death Out of Him.

Pittsburg.—John Devinney was thoroughly disgusted with life, and would be dead if it hadn't been for Old Bill. John Devinney is a farmer in Butter-milk Hollow, near Duquesne, and Old Bill is the sorrel horse that he has raised from a colt, and which has been in the family the ten years of his life.

By getting up at three o'clock in the morning and working until ten at night Devinney managed to save a few thousand dollars, but when the oil excitement broke out near Duquesne a short time ago he lost it all.

Utterly discouraged and with old age and starvation staring him in the face, Devinney got a good stout piece of clothline and started for the stable. As the old man passed into the stable Old Bill uttered a friendly neigh. Devinney stopped, placed his arm about the animal's neck and whispered to him a few words of loving farewell. Then he went back to the rear of the stall to put an end to care and tribulation.

One end of the clothline he knotted tightly about his neck. Then he mounted the soap box. The other end of the rope he started to throw across a rafter that helped to form the stall. In a few seconds it would all be over.

Old Bill had been taking only a mild interest in the proceedings. But when he saw the rope around his master's neck and the other end around the rafter it all seemed to dawn upon him in an instant.

His master was within reach. Out shot his right hind hoof, and it landed squarely on the seat of Devinney's trousers. The force of the blow was so great that Devinney was knocked clear through the weatherboarding of the stable and into the lane outside. His screams of pain reached the household. The old man was carried in and a doctor summoned. He is now doing as well as could be expected, and the doctor says that he will recover.

Devinney declares that he does not want to die, and is the happiest mortal in the world in the thought that his old horse saved his life. Devinney is going to take a new start, and believes that he will win out.

WILL SAVE NATION BILLIONS

Philadelphia Veterinarian Discovers Preventive of Tuberculosis in Cattle.

Philadelphia.—Cattle valued at \$2,000,000 will be saved in Pennsylvania every year as the result of vaccination to prevent tuberculosis, which has been commenced by especially trained experts in all parts of the state. Arrest and virtual cure of tuberculosis in cattle already diseased is also accomplished by the new treatment.

Application of the work to the United States will bring the total saving to the country well over \$1,000,000,000. This has been accomplished at a cost to the state of only \$25,000 for two years' experiments. This calculation does not take into consideration the human lives that will be saved and the human diseases that will be averted through the absolute abolition of tuberculosis in cattle.

To a Philadelphia Dr. Leonard Pearson, dean of the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania, belongs the honor of this tremendous discovery. Back of it is the work of far greater importance. This is the application of the successful cattle experiments to the immunization of human beings and the arrest of tuberculosis in persons who already are affected.

FORGOT HE WAS MARRIED.

Oklahoma Fireman from Force of Habit Spent Night at Headquarters.

Guthrie, Okla.—With "Jack" Scribbins, a Guthrie contractor and a substitute member of the local fire department, it is a question of resigning from the fire department or facing the chances for a divorce suit, according to Chief William Gruber, and his resignation is expected at any time. Scribbins was married the other day to Miss Laura Rick, of Seward. A few evenings later one of the fire boys wanted off for the evening and got Scribbins to take his place at fire headquarters, promising to return by midnight at the latest.

Scribbins became very much interested in what was going on at the engine house, and in some discussions which were going on among the firemen. When the rest of the company went upstairs to turn in for the night, Scribbins accompanied them, as he had always done before when on duty there, went to bed and to sleep, entirely forgetting his bride, who was anxiously awaiting his return.

PASTOR TO AID BASEBALL.

Will Make Service Hour Earlier for the Convenience of "Fans."

Dyersville, Ia.—Realizing that Sunday baseball has come to stay in this parish, Rev. Father Theodore Waring announced a change in the hour of his church service, so that the fans can attend divine worship and then take in the game after the benediction. In this arrangement the baseball managers have met Father Waring half way. When he agreed to begin Sunday afternoon services half an hour earlier, they said they would start the game half an hour later, and the innovation is received with satisfaction by all concerned.

RIGHT COMPASSES

NAVY DEPARTMENT TO HELP NAVIGATORS OF LAKES.

Marks to Be Set Up at Points Where Beds of Iron Under Water Disarrange the Needle.

Washington, D. C.—The navy department has sent Commander Reginald F. Nicholson, assistant chief of the equipment bureau, to Cleveland to take steps to help the captains of lake vessels to rectify their troubles with refractory compasses. For many years past these skippers have been bothered by the erratic behavior of their compasses in different localities on the lakes. At first it was thought that the cargoes of iron or other ores they were carrying in their vessels were responsible for this deviation in the needles; but nowadays it is recognized that the real source of the trouble lies in the nature of the bottom of the lakes, and not in the cargoes. Great beds of iron underlie the lakes in various places, and these affect the compasses.

It is to correct this evil that Commander Nicholson is going to Cleveland with instruments that will enable him to set up, at certain conspicuous places, "marks" fixed at the true north, so that the captains of passing ships may note any errors in their compasses and make the necessary adjustments. At present it is his intention to set up these "marks" in St. Clair river and in the straits of Mackinaw, which will cover the greater part of the lake traffic.

How strongly the underlake influences affect the compasses of lake vessels was revealed to a traveler last summer while crossing Lake Ontario on a lumber steamer. From the time the ship cleared the mouth of the St. Lawrence river on its westerly passage until it was across the middle ground in the center of the lake, the captain or mate stood upon the flying bridge conning the ship from the compass on that lofty height. Experience had taught the skipper that natural conditions under the bed of the lake affected his compass in the wheelhouse so materially that the compass was practically useless in that particular portion of the voyage, and consequently the vessel's course was kept by the compass upon the bridge, which was so far above the disturbing mineral elements as not to be affected by them. For the greater part of the run across the lake the compass in the wheelhouse was a point or two "off" from the true direction of the one on the bridge. The "marks" to be set up by the government's hydrographers will enable this particular captain, as well as others, to correct such deviations every trip if they care to.

FISH IN SUNKEN BOAT.

Hold of Vessel Contains Food Stuffs Upon Which They Fatten.

Portland, Ore.—When the steamer George W. Elder is finally floated her hold will be found alive with fish. This was brought to light the other day by one of the divers when he emerged from hatch No. 2 after having made a final examination of the patches put over the large break that sent the steamer to the bottom.

The water in the hull is black, and the diver was completely in the dark, but in groping his way over the bottom came in contact with a veritable school of fish, which he believes are carp. He says they were so thick that he had to push his way through, and he could feel the commotion in the water.

The fish have been feeding and growing fat on the flour and other foodstuffs allowed to remain in the after part of the vessel to keep her on as even a keel as possible, and besides they have been sheltered from the strong current and have had things their own way for more than a year.

HAVE MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Motorists at Lake Como Land with Their Machine in a Tree.

London.—An extraordinary automobile escape is reported from Lake Como, Italy. It is something beyond the usual when motorists find safety, machine and all, in a tree. A French artist had been staying at Lake Como, and was driving an automobile with three friends near Brunate, when descending a steep hill the car struck a large stone, swerved violently against the parapet protecting the mountain road from a precipice and, breaking through the masonry, went clear over the edge. Luckily, the branches of a tree growing from the side of the rock, and reaching nearly to the road level, caught the car as it fell, thereby saving the four men from certain death. After being "treed" for some hours, the party were rescued from their unpleasant position.

Horse Rescued from Well.

A horse backed into a cistern on Missouri point, opposite Alton, a few days ago, while trying to disengage itself from the rails of a fence it was trying to leap. Neighbors planned for several hours to rescue the animal, when one of them conceived the idea of filling the cistern with loose straw, gradually raising the horse's footing until the animal could step out. Four big loads of straw were used in the rescue, which was successful.

ROOFING A POTATO PATCH

Montana Man Evolves Method of Growing Tubers in Sixty Days.

Great Falls, Mont.—A half-bushel of sawdust, a dash of chemical solution and 16 potatoes carefully enveloped with the sawdust will enable the average householder to grow a bushel of tubers on his housetop or in his cellar within 60 days. This process has been discovered and elaborated by W. D. Darst, of this place. Moreover, the grower will have no contest with "gr." worms.

The product of Mr. Darst's process is termed "vineless potato," from the fact that, grown under these apparently unnatural conditions, there is no surface vegetation. Because of this each potato buried in the sawdust is enabled to produce at least 12 normal-sized tubers.

The other day at the Oakland plaza, in the rear of the Oakland hotel, Mr. Darst disclosed the methods of growing potatoes by his system. Operating on the theory that the presence of surface vegetation was only a method of securing nourishment and in reality sapped the vitality of the tuber, Mr. Darst experimented more than six years, and found he could overcome this seemingly natural course on the part of the plant by supplying it artificially with its needs.

By employing sawdust, straw or any other earth product that would permit of the circulation of air, moisture and heat and the application of solutions of various salts, he discovered a single potato would multiply itself by attaching to itself from 12 to 16 other potatoes of approximately the same dimensions without throwing off any of its energy above ground.

Packed in loosely arranged bins permitting the free access of air and arranged in rows six inches above each other, with an allowance of one cubic foot of sawdust to the seedling, Mr. Darst has demonstrated the rapidity of growth and the proportions that the potatoes may attain by showing that within 60 days 15 potatoes will produce a bushel. In the character of his experiment and the success that has attended them Mr. Darst has the endorsement of Luther Burbank, the eminent horticulturist and botanist.

TALLEST THERMOMETER.

Twenty-Foot Heat Indicator Attracts Hundreds of People to Store in Boston.

Boston.—There are thermometers and thermometers, but the largest one in the world attracts hundreds of people to Jaynes & Co.'s store at Summer and South streets. It is not wholly a show thermometer, however, for it works perfectly and marks the variations in temperature just about as accurately as one of the pretty all-glass indicators. From top to bottom this gigantic thermometer measures 20 feet. The mercury tube is a little more than 16 feet in length and 1 1/4 inches in diameter.

Ten tubes were broken by the makers, a Rochester, N. Y., concern, before they succeeded in producing this one and the task involved great difficulties. It was packed with care and every precaution to guard against breakage was taken when it was unpacked and set up. When it was finally in place on the building the men in charge breathed a sigh of relief. The graduated scale over which the tube is conducted is the work of some of the experts sent here from Rochester, the home of thermometers of all styles and classes.

The manufacturers of the big thermometer say they know of no other anywhere that approaches it in size with the single exception of one at the World building, New York, and that is much smaller, in fact, is only about half the size of the Summer street temperature recorder.

FERTILIZE WITH SKIM MILK

Good Results from Unsalable Product Obtained by New York Farmers.

Middletown, N. Y.—Skim milk as a fertilizer for crops is interesting the farmers in the vicinity of Halsey, N. Y., and several declare that astonishing results have come from its use. Several weeks ago a creamery of that place had a lot of skim milk that could not be used. W. Clark Mains and John A. Segler, farmers, took the milk and poured it on their lands as an experiment. Mains emptied 75 cans on a timothy sod lot. Segler emptied 150 cans on a piece of meadow land. Remarkable results have been obtained.

Their grass is now seven times as vigorous as on adjoining fields where the milk was not used, but which were covered with commercial fertilizers. The farmers predict that milk will be used henceforth.

Bloodhounds for Petty Thieves.

City Marshal Charles Kimsey, of Muskogee, Ind. T., has purchased a pair of bloodhounds from state officials in Texas and will bring them to Muskogee, where he will keep them in training to run down criminals in the city. They will also be used by the federal officers of the district whenever they are called for. Officer Kimsey thinks the bloodhounds will be specially useful in running down petty thieves among the colored population of the city.

Tramp Dog Steals Rides.

Clinging to the top of a box car, a tramp dog rode 117 miles from Pittsburgh to Altoona on a fast-freight train recently. It was discovered by the brakeman on top of a beef car shivering with cold and badly scared

RUSH FOR TITLES

LONDON OFFICIALS EAGERLY GRAB FOR KING'S PLUMS.

Public Pays the Expense of the Ceremony—Would Be Called Graft in the United States.

London.—When a new public building is opened by the sovereign the occasion is always commemorated by the conferring of various titles. These dignities seldom are bestowed on the folk most concerned in the work—those who really deserve them.

The architect who designs the building, the contractor who builds it, and the sculptor who beautifies it are usually ignored and the honors are reaped by some pompous "Bumbles" whose good fortune it is to be in office when the opening occurs and to figure conspicuously in the ceremonies.

The new "Old Bailey," which occupies the site of the grim historic sentinel which so long stood as a warning to evildoers, will not be ready for business until next year is well advanced. Indeed, certain parts of the building will probably be far from complete until 1908. At present it is little more than a huge empty shell.

It stands within the balliwick of that quaint survival of medievalism, the corporation of the city of London, which rules supreme over one square mile of the heart of the metropolis. Most of its gorgeously uniformed figurehead officials, including the lord mayor himself, hold office for one year. If the royal opening should not take place until the building is really ready for public use, they would lose all chance of getting a knighthood or some of the other royal favors that will be distributed on the occasion. So they have fooled the king and stolen a march on their successors by arranging to have the opening take place within a month or two.

The squabble for empty titles among these fussy fossils would be welcomed as providing something to laugh at in this somber old city but for the fact that it involves fleecing the ratepayers to the tune of \$50,000. To put the building in shape for this premature opening—to "temporize" it, as it is called—will cost all of that sum, and it will be a sheer waste of money. The exposure of such unjustifiable squandering of public funds in any American city would start a prodigious row, but the top lofty, incorruptible officials here treat it with indifference. It cannot be called stealing, and so it does not matter, though as far as the ratepayers are concerned it amounts to the same thing.

BIG BILL AS SOUVENIR.

New Fad Introduced by Oregon Millionaire Has Limited Vogue.

Portland, Ore.—Autographing \$100 bills and presenting them to friends as souvenir cards is the latest fad. It was introduced in Portland last night by a portly man, who seemed to have an unlimited supply of newly printed greenbacks and a desire to get rid of them. It requires eight figures and two commas, it is said, to express the sum total of the wealth of the rotund capitalist who gives away \$100 bills with his name on them.

He is a heavy owner of Portland real estate. He walked into the barroom of the Oregon hotel last night with three friends and the bartender was busy for awhile. After many rounds of drinks one of the party remarked that he would have to hurry to catch the train to San Francisco.

"Let me give you my card before you go," spoke the capitalist. As he did so he pulled a wallet from his pocket, drew forth a hundred-dollar bill, wrote his name on it with his fountain pen and handed it to his friend.

"Let me give you one, too," he said to one of the other men. Another bill was autographed and handed over. A third was signed and given to the third member of the party.

HAS MAMMOTH STURGEON.

Eight and a Half Feet, Weighing 300 Pounds, in New York Aquarium.

New York.—The Aquarium has now the biggest sturgeon ever shown here, this specimen measuring eight and one-half feet in length, while its estimated weight is placed at fully 300 pounds. This big sturgeon was taken in a pound net in the bay back of Sandy Hook.

It has been placed in the Aquarium's great central pool, where it has for company, among other fishes, four other sturgeons ranging in length from three and one-half to seven feet each. In a tank on the gallery tier is a lively little sturgeon one foot in length, so that now the Aquarium has a varied assortment of these striking fishes.

The little sturgeon on the gallery was eight inches in length when brought in, two years ago. The sturgeon no doubt grows faster in freedom, where it can find its natural food and have room for exercise, than in captivity. The sturgeon is supposed to live to an age of from 50 to 75 years. It attains a length of 12 feet.

Irrigate for American Market.

More than 300 wells are being drilled on the hacienda of Don Louis Garza in the state of Tamaulipas, near Matamoros, Mexico. These wells will be used for irrigation purposes.

FRONTIER POSTMISTRESS.

Says She Will Deliver Mail from Her Apron If Necessary.

Watertown, S. D.—Miss Hattie Burnstad, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, is at this moment probably the most talked about young woman in South Dakota.

As postmistress of a frontier town in which not a single house is built, she is the heroine of the tent living population of the new town of Florence, one of the first to be opened on the new railroad extension. A board sign indicates where the post office is to be, but of the building itself there is not a vestige.

As the daughter of Representative A. C. Burnstad, of Codington county, Miss Burnstad knew something about politics as an inheritance. At any rate, while the prospective politicians of Florence were wrangling among themselves as to who should have the postmastership of the potential city, Miss Burnstad quietly walked off with the commission. When she was informed of her success by railroad company's townsite agent at Watertown there was no more pleased girl in the northwest.

"All right," she said, "I will undertake the job, even if I have to carry the mail in an auto and deliver it out of my apron."

And this is just what she is going to do. The railroad will not be built into Florence until some time in the summer, but in the meantime the residents will get their mail, for Miss Burnstad will make her word good.

LOOKS LIKE A HOODOO.

Unhappy Portent in Startling Incidents at Time of Norway and Sweden's Separation.

Stockholm.—Those who take an interest in occult phenomena will find much to their taste in the "Annales des Sciences Psychologiques," just published, in which are reported several strange occurrences which took place when Norway was separated from Sweden.

On November 18 last, we are told, a number of officers were assembled in the hall of the Casino of Akerhus, waiting for King Haakon to make his entry. Suddenly a cracking noise was heard, and before anyone could turn round, a full-length portrait of King Oscar fell from the wall to the floor. The picture was picked up unharmed, but the crown on the top of the frame was smashed to atoms.

A few days afterward a reception was being held at the house of Mr. Hagerum, a former prime minister, and the guests were talking of the accident at Akerhus. Some one said that evidently the Casino walls needed repairing, when suddenly a life-sized marble bust of King Oscar, which stood between the windows of the room, fell to the floor and was broken to pieces. Several other occurrences of a like nature are reported, and there can be no reason to doubt the good faith of the "Annales."

MAN SWIMS THIRTY MILES.

Wonderful Feat Performed by Honolulu Half-Breed to Save Himself.

Honolulu.—Through the capsizing of a boat occupied by Edward Devauchelle, a half-white, and three native companions, off Maui islands one morning lately three natives were drowned. Devauchelle saved his life by extraordinary efforts. After swimming for 17 hours, Devauchelle secured temporary footing on a rock, on which he slept all day Wednesday. On Thursday he took a further swim of two miles and landed at Molokai.

One of the natives accompanied Devauchelle for the first 16 hours following the capsizing of the boat and then sank exhausted. It is estimated that the former swam 30 miles, including the distance he was carried by the currents.

BALLAST WILL BE GOLD ORE

Railroad in Mexico Will Be Anchored with Rock of Great Value.

Mexico.—The Eastern railway of Mexico will be ballasted with gold ore between Texico and Rio Puerto, a distance of 270 miles. This ballast rock is obtained from the gravel bed adjacent to the new line of the road.

Repeated assays have shown that the ballast runs upwards of two dollars in gold to the ton. About 4,500 tons of rock are used to the mile, making the value of the gold \$9,000 to each mile of road, or \$2,430,000 for the 270 miles. The gold values in the rock are not sufficient to make it a mining proposition, but passengers will ride over the most valuable piece of ballasting in the world.

Women Dissipate Hotel Superstition.

The advent of women cashiers in the hotels has done away with the old superstition regarding the closing of the register. In the olden days a hotel clerk believed he was sure to be pursued by ill luck if by chance the book was closed. He guarded it closely. The women cashiers take the registers to their desks, copy the names and then close them with no fears or misgivings.

Rats Hoard Coins.

When John Shiffer tore down the 110-year-old Robeson building in Main street, Stroudsburg, Pa., the other day he found in rats' nests underneath three big copper cents, 40 and 50 years old, and a Spanish coin of 1777, all worn quite smooth.

ADA EVENING NEWS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OTIS B. WEAVER PUBLISHER
M. D. STEINER, BUSINESS MANAGER

Entered as Second Class Matter March 26, 1904, at the Postoffice at Ada, Indian Territory, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates furnished on application

ELECTRIC FANS AND IRONS

WE are receiving a shipment of 1906 Residence Electric Fans, which are beauties. We also have a line of Electric Smoothing Irons, which will make ironing day a pleasure. We cheerfully invite the ladies of Ada to visit our plant and examine these iron and fans.

Ada Electric & Gas Co.

SUNSET ROUTE

OCEAN to OCEAN

Offers the Best

Fast Trains, Latest Dining, Sleeping and Observation Cars Between

New Orleans and California, Daily

Through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and will carry you over the

Road of a Thousand Wonders

that you read so much and hear so much about from the press and the people. Oil burning locomotives all the way; no smoke, no cinders. For beautiful illustrated literature and other information, see nearest Sunset Ticket Agent

AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD

Their Merit Recognized and Rewarded Earlier Than It Is at Home.

Once more an American artist's picture holds the place of honor at the exhibition of the Royal Academy in London. Sargent had attained that honor; now it is Abbey's turn, with a picture distinctly American in subject, representing Columbus landing in the new world. Several other well-known American artists figure among the notable exhibitors. In the two annual picture shows now open in Paris, the same fact is true, reports the New York World.

American artists frequently complain, as do singers and musicians, that the surest way to distinction at home is recognition abroad. The protest implies that merit is not so readily accepted here as merit as it is in France and England.

The distinction attained by Sargent in London has done more than all his early successes in this country to assure his preeminence. The same may be said to be true of Abbey, although fame came to him easy as an illustrator. Something may be due to the circumstance that for years both have done most of their work abroad. Beyond a doubt, however, art is viewed far more hospitably in Paris and London than in New York. We have yet no art exhibitions that occupy so large a place in popular life as the regular shows of the two foreign capitals.

It is noteworthy also that more contemporary American artists have room in the Luxembourg museum, where living painters must await admission to the Louvre, than in our own Metropolitan. The Paris list counts about 25, among them Whistler, Sargent, Winslow Homer, La Farge, Alexander Harrison, Henry Mosler, Walter MacEwen, Garl Melchers, Miss Cassatt, Edwin L. Weeks and H. O. Tanner.

Under the old management American artists were treated with suspicion at the Metropolitan. It was sometimes difficult to get their works through the museum's doors even as gifts.

Fortunate, all that is being rapidly changed. Sir Purdon Clarke advocates the necessity of building up a representative American collection. Mr. George A. Hearn has donated a large fund, of which the income is reserved for the purchase of American works. It is a curious commentary on American taste that it was not until a foreign director was put in charge of the Metropolitan that American artists were promised something of the same public recognition they receive from the French government.

TURKEY WITH WOODEN LEG

Tale of a Gobbler That Smacks Somewhat of the Munchausen Flavor.

In most communities there are certain persons who possess peculiar characteristics, habits and beliefs, and this is true of the 'long shore sportsman of the old Mother State as of persons dwelling elsewhere, says Forest and Stream.

Many of the old time sportsmen still carry and use their muzzle loading guns, which cannot be displaced by more modern arms. They usually manage to bag a good many birds and other game, and this is chiefly due, it is believed, to their knowledge of the habits of the game. They seldom go out without finding something.

A story is told of one gunner who if any of the shot should fall from his hands while loading his gun will at once return home and make no further effort to hunt that day, believing as he says, that those lost were his luck shot, and it would be useless for him to continue the hunt.

Another, whom I will call here Capt. Pete, is a sailor and all round sportsman. He loves to tell of his adventures with his dogs and gun, and is seldom seen without them. He tells many stories about the accuracy of Sweet Lips, his gun, and declares he can beat any man 'a-shootin' for a turkey in the United States of Virginia.'

On the occasion of a turkey hunt near the Rappahannock river Capt. Pete claims to have shot a 40-pound wild turkey, for which he was offered \$4 cash. The gray whiskers on the turkey's breast were 18 inches long, and he had one wooden leg. Here Capt. Pete gives a laugh that could be heard a half mile away. 'Saw, he was the biggest turkey I ever saw. There were 18 fellows in the bunch of us, and four others besides, and all ate a sumptuous meal from one-half of his breast.'

Uncle Pete says he cannot account for that one wooden leg unless that turkey had been previously owned by some one as a pet wild turkey.

Natural Arm Chair.
A gardener in Korea has formed a natural arm-chair by twisting a growing vine to the required shape. It is also studded with seeds of the ginkgo tree, which have grown into the fiber of the vine. After the chair was fashioned in this way it was cut from the ground, dried and polished until it resembled mahogany. It is 3 feet 4 inches high, 25 inches wide and weighs over 100 pounds.

Banquet in a Coal Mine.
Lord Northcote, governor general of Australia, was entertained to a banquet in a coal mine at Newcastle, New South Wales. The banquet hall was 300 feet below the surface.

No Student of Shakespeare.
'What is your favorite play?' asked the girl who quoted Shakespeare. 'Well,' answered the youth with long hair, 'I believe I like to see a man steal second as well as anything.'—Washington Star.

A Statehood Hall of Fame.

Guthrie, O. T., June 20.—Dr. Hugh Scott, assistant territorial secretary, has made a suggestion in regard to the erection of a capitol building on Capitol hill in this city which has started all the politicians talking. He proposes that there be a hall of statuary in the building, in which shall be placed busts of Delegate Maguire, ex-Governor Barnes and Henry Asp, in recognition of their great work in securing statehood. A well known politician here today stated that if this plan is carried out it may be necessary to make the niche large enough to contain the busts of two or three hundred statehood boomers and a few congressmen and senators who had a little to do with the passage of the statehood measure. He also suggests that a separate alcove be provided, in which the busts of Grist Mill Jones, Dennis Flinn, Senator Foraker and Senator Beveridge shall appear, and that a separate niche be provided in the basement for the image of "Uncle" Joe Cannon.

Frisco.

Summer tourist rates to points in the Southwest. Rate, one and one-fifth fare for round trip. Tickets on sale June 1st to September 30th. Final limit October 31st, 1906. This rate applies to many points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. Call and get particulars.

I. McNair, Agent,
Ada, I. T.

7200 Bottles in 4 Months

'Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure has gained favor with the trade more rapidly than any other chill tonic. We have sold nearly 50 gross in four months.'—Schuh Drug Co., Wholesale Druggists, Cairo, Ill. Sold on a signed guaranty by G. M. Ramsey Druggist.

Good appetite and cheerfulness follow the use of Prickly Ash Bitters. It purifies the blood, liver and bowels and makes life worth living.

THE MOST ELEGANT LINE

Of Enameled Ware in Ada Call and see. A nice enameled basting spoon given away with every piece of ware sold.



GASOLINE STOVES

And Gasoline. Croquet Sets, Screen Wire Doors, Poultry Netting, and everything usually kept in a first class hardware store, for sale by

R. E. HAYNES,
The Hardware Merchant.

Opposite Cit. Nat. Bank.
ADA, - IND. TER.

Prices Right



4 Trains a Day

Between

Chicago, Indianapolis and Cincinnati

VIA

MONON ROUTE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Rr. Co.

Finest Pullman Equipment, including Compartment Cars, Incomparable Dining-Car Service.

The "LIMITED," A NEW TRAIN, leaving Chicago at 11:20 p. m., arriving Cincinnati 7:35 a. m., and leaving Cincinnati 11:25 p. m., arriving Chicago 7:40 a. m., is an especially popular train. Carries Indianapolis layover sleeper.

Chas. H. Rockwell, Traffic Manager. Frank J. Reed, Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE NEWS' SOUVENIR ALBUM

Will Portray Ada and Ada Country in Beautiful Half Tone Pictures Made From :

Actual Photographs

There will be Nearly 150 Views and no Expense is being spared in Compiling the Work :

See Us About It

HELP WANTED.

No Energy. No Will Power. No Ambition. Losing Confidence in Self and the Confidence of Friends or Employers.

A State of Health That Needs Prompt Treatment to Ward Off Serious Disease.

Do you notice a large reduction in your vital energy? Are you losing hold on your place in the social world? Is your strength gone, constitution weak, appetite poor, digestion deranged, bowels constipated, with uneasiness and symptoms of derangement in the region of the kidneys? Such a condition is the preliminary to Bright's Disease or some other serious kidney trouble. If this describes the state of your body, we urge upon you prompt action before your health is entirely beyond recovery. Prickly Ash Bitters is the remedy you need; it has a four-fold restorative effect. It stimulates the torpid liver, restores health in the stomach, strengthens and cures the kidneys, and through its peculiar yet agreeable laxative character it clinches the good work by thoroughly cleansing the bowels. It is a certain remedy for kidney and liver diseases.

Accept no substitute. Insist on having the genuine Prickly Ash Bitters with the large figure 8 in red on the front label.

Sold by Druggists. Price \$1.00 per bottle.

DISEASE DEFINED BY ODOR

Sense of Smell Relied Upon by Experts to Determine Nature of Ailments.

The acuteness of the sense of smell is far greater in many of the lower animals, dogs, for example, than in man, and they employ it in guiding them to their food, in warning them of approaching danger and for other purposes, says the Spatula. The sphere of the susceptibility to various odors is more uniform and extended in man, and the sense of smell is capable of great cultivation. Like the other special senses, it may be cultivated by attention and practice. Experts can discriminate qualities of wines, liquors, drugs, etc. Diseases have their characteristic odors.

Persons who have visited many different asylums for the insane recognize the same familiar odor of the insane. It is not insane asylums alone, but prisons, jails, workhouses, armies in camp, churches, schools and nearly every household, that have characteristic odors. It is when the insane, the prisoners and the soldier are aggregated in large groups or battalions that their characteristic odor is recognized. Most diseases have their characteristic odors and by the exercise of the sense of smell they could be utilized in different diagnosis.

For example, fever has a mousy odor, rheumatism has a copious sour-smelling acid sweat. A person afflicted with pyaemia has a sweet nauseating breath. The rank, unbearable odor of pus from the middle ear tells the tale of the decay of osseous tissue. In scurvy the odor is putrid, in chronic peritonitis musky, in scrofula like stale beer, in intermittent fever like fresh baked brown bread, in fever ammoniacal, in hysteria like violets or pineapple. Measles, diphtheria, typhoid fever, epilepsy, phthisis, etc., have characteristic odors.

Oath in Isle of Man.

The judicial oath in the Isle of Man is so quaint as to deserve printing. It runs thus: "By this book and the holy contents thereof, and by the wonderful works that God hath miraculously wrought in heaven above and in the earth beneath in six days and seven nights, I do swear that I will, without respect of favor or friendship, love or gain, consanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of this isle justly between our sovereign lord the king and his subjects within this isle, betwixt party and party, as indifferently as the herring's backbone doth lie in the midst of the fish."

Talent in the Rough.

Frith, the English painter, tells this story of a fellow artist: "Huskison was an extraordinarily clever fellow, who died quite young. He used to paint imaginative pictures, fairies and that sort of thing. He was entirely uneducated. At a big dinner party at Cheltenham I heard Lord Northwick ask him all down the length of the table who bought his last picture. Was it a dealer? 'No, my lord, said Huskison, 'it were a gent.'"

LOCAL NEWS

Try the News for job work.

Otis B. Weaver is some better today.

Chas. Little has gone to Wynnewood.

Dr. Bisant, dentist, over Ada National Bank.

D. W. Swaffar was at Center today on business.

B. H. Epperson returned last night from Konawa.

J. W. Byrd returned this morning from Denison.

Mr. Sharp Attorney for the O. C. railroad is here today.

Mr. Short, of Chickasha, was a business caller here today.

WANTED:—Lot of good clean rags at News office. Quick. tf

E. H. Lucas returned today from a business trip to Sherman, Texas.

Dr. B. H. Erb, dentist, Henley & Biles building. Phone No. 1. 233 tf

H. W. Hoffman, of the Chief Leader, at Konawa, was in town today.

M. B. Donaghey and wife leave tomorrow on a trip to New Mexico.

The Roff and Ada ball team will have a game in the ball park this afternoon.

Carlton Weaver is expected to arrive home Saturday from his northern trip.

Major H. M. Berry of Meridian, Miss., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. M. A. Cassidy.

J. B. Gay and W. D. Barrie were out yesterday on business for the Tie & Timber Co.

It is rumored that the Commercial Hotel, which is empty at present, will be re-opened soon.

Mrs. C. A. Galbraith will leave today to make an extended visit with relatives in Oklahoma City.

With every 25c cash purchase you get one chance on the handsome set of china at Tobin's. 78-1t

Mr. Taylor, a brother of Gov. Bob Taylor, of Tennessee is here in the interest of the Bob Taylor magazine.

Mrs. L. K. Claim left today to join her husband at Gainesville, Texas, which point they will make their future home.

Rev. Rippey and wife, who have been at Chickasha for the past two weeks, are expected to return Saturday morning.

Miss Fannie Hoopers, who taught the Indian school near town the past term, is learning to set type in the News office.

The Scott-Hoard firm not only intend to keep cool but intend that shopping in their store shall be a pleasure and are having electric fans put in today.

The members of the Eastern Star and Masonic orders are anticipating a very enjoyable time at the public installation tomorrow night.

Mrs. J. E. Bills is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Taylor of Austin, Texas, and Miss Edna Fulton, of Sherman, Texas. The latter will spend the summer here.

Z. E. Charlton, a former citizen of Ada but more recently of Konawa, is now a resident of Wingo, Ky. He will keep in touch with the Ada country through the columns of the News.

Mrs. G. C. Kugle, who has been the guest of her parents, W. C. Lee and wife, for several weeks, left today for her home in Guymon, Okla., accompanied by her aunt, Miss Emma Barton.

Do You Need Shoes?

If you want a pair of Shoes that combine style, elegance and individuality with the best leather and excellent workmanship, why not try ours? You will be satisfied with your selection. The latest correct styles for men, women and children

CHAPMAN
The Shoe Man.

S. E. Chapman and wife and M. E. Sangster and wife are camping and fishing on Sandy. Their party will be re-enforced this evening by a crowd of young people.

The Roff ball team failed to materialize yesterday afternoon and the Ada team crossed bats. There was a slim attendance and the band boys did not get rich off the gate receipts.

To those who have had a photo made of their home for News' Souvenir Album, may obtain some of the photos at a great reduced price of the Peerless Portrait Co. 89-tf

C. F. Trimble, a well known Christian evangelist of Guthrie, Oklahoma, will preach at the Christian church tonight. A cordial invitation is extended to everyone to come and hear him. He is said to be a speaker of ability.

Longest Day of Year.

Friday, June 22 is the longest day in the year. But it is longer by only a small fraction of a second than the several days preceding and following. From the 16th to the 26th the days are apparently of the same length, containing fourteen hours and fifty five minutes of sunshine each, but there is a gradual increase from the 16th to the 22nd, amounting to such a small fraction of a second that a great amount of figuring is required to determine the exact difference. After the 26th the days grow shorter than time required in bringing about the longest day. Through the latter part of July and all of August evenings indicate that the fall months are rapidly approaching. In the spring the duration of the days is not noticed as they are so near the same length.

A Breeze From the Gulf.

Rockport, Texas, June 19, 1906. ADA NEWS, Ada, I. T.
The regular visits of the News are cheering to an old Adaite. Hurra! for Statehood. Now elect our old friend Judge Furman, her first Governor, and he will start the old ship of State out right, a good start is a race half won.

In lieu of a squib I send you a clipping from The Houston Chronicle concerning Tarpon fishing. Visitors are teeming into our breezy town now.

Yours Truly,
J. W. Collins.

Called a Pastor.

The Baptists have extended a call to Rev. Cameron, of McAlester, who filled the pulpit here so acceptably last Sunday evening. He is a native of North Carolina, but has preached at McAlester for several years, where, we understand, he is well liked both as a man and a preacher. It is not known yet whether he will accept the call or not but the members hope he will give it favorable consideration.

Maxwell.

We had a fine rain Sunday night. Crops are in a good condition and farmers are well pleased.

Mrs. Priscilla Summers is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. McIntyre near Maud, O. T.

Mrs. Lane entertained a number of friends at her home last Saturday evening.

A term of school began here last week. Miss Hettie Dile, of Oklahoma City is teaching it. She seems to be an accomplished young lady and we wish her success in her work.

The Maxwell and Konawa ball teams played ball here last Sunday. It was a close game but the home boys won.

Maxwell people were greatly elated over getting statehood and we hope it will bring us better schools, better roads, better churches and more advantages in every way. A good school goes far toward making a good town. Let us all help to make our school one of the best in the country.

Canadian Valley Survey.

Porter, I. T., June 21. Chief Engineer J. T. Payne, of the Canadian Midland road, has arrived here with a gang of surveyors who are making a preliminary survey for a new railroad to run from Kansas City to El Paso, Texas. It will cross the Grand River in Indian Territory, passing through the towns of Waggoner, Porter, Haskell, Beggs and Hampton, crossing the Fort Smith & Western at that point. At Ada it will cross the Canadian Southern. Two hundred miles of the preliminary survey have already been made.

OUR BUSINESS

is to dispense PRESCRIPTIONS in the RIGHT WAY. It was not learned in a day, but took YEARS OF STUDY and persistent work. Our drugs are always pure and fresh, compounded accurately, priced honestly, and backed by a guarantee that they are just what we represent them to be.

Mason Drug Co.

Telephone 55.
Ada, - I. T.

Center.

Crops are the finest we have seen for a number of years. Oats are very fine, and the prospect for corn is excellent. Cotton, while small on the uplands is fine in the bottoms.

W. T. Tarkington was on our streets Thursday. He is engaged in the well business.

At a recent meeting of the school board Hugh Stephenson, O. T. Midlock and G. L. Burrows were elected trustees. Center has one of the finest schools in this part of the country.

Center is not dead if the railroad did miss us. If you do not believe it come over and see the business transacted here on Saturdays. Every one works in harmony and for each other's good.

The rain did much good to growing crops.

\$100 Reward.

\$50,000 reward for horses; \$50,000 reward for thief.

Stolen on night of May 23, from Wells Bros. at Ardmore, I. T.:

One black mare nine years old, 15 hands, right hind foot white.

One bay filly 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands, no white, fresh wire cuts on forearms.

Bay filly, four years, no white, 15 1/2 hands, heavy mane and tail, old wire cut across throat and to the left, due to foal June 1, 1906.

Red sorrel filly, red mane and tail, 4 years old, 15 hands high, 2 inch star, right hind leg white half way to hock, left one white to ankle, old wire cut on right foot on outside, due to foal June 1, 1906.

Phone, write or wire. 67

L. D. Stone, Chickasha, I. T.



Travel Right

When you have occasion to travel, use the same discrimination in buying a ticket that you would in buying anything else. Assume yourself in advance of what you may expect in the way of comfort and convenience en route.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad

with through trains (over its own rails) from St. Louis and Kansas City in the north, to San Antonio and Galveston in the south, offers a ready solution to the vexed question—"How to go?"

If there is any information you would like about a prospective trip, write me. I'll gladly give you the information and if possible have my representative call on you and personally assist you in every way. Think of my offer when you next have occasion to travel. Address.

W. S. ST. GEORGE,
General Passenger & Ticket Agt.
Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.
Tickets are on sale every where, via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway

I have opened the

Twelfth Street Meet Market

and ask a share of your patronage. Nothing but the best of meats will be carried and your patronage will be given the most careful attention.

C. L. HICKEY.

WANTS

FOR SALE:—Two cars of one and two year old mules, gentle, good colors, out of good mares. Will make 15 to 16 hand mules when grown. 57-20t 10tw-7

I. H. Roper,
Itasca, Hill County, Texas.

Souvenir Views.

Below we give a partial list of half-tone views which will be found in our handsome Souvenir Album. The cuts are made from actual photographs, printed in Sepia ink on fine calendared paper. This work of art will show Ada and Ada country to the world as she has never been shown before. If your residence, office or business does not show in this list see us at once, before it is too late:

Two interiors Harris hotel.
Several fine street scenes.
Parnell's 30-acre orchard.
Presbyterian church.
Baptist church.
New Methodist church.
Christian church.
Cumberland Pres. church.
North side school building.
South side school building.
Wilson lumber yard.
Ada fire department.
First National bank building.
Ada " " "
Citizens " " "
Kyle's busses and barn.
Ada ice plant.
Sledge & Tolbert lumber yard.
Carney's livery barn.
Branding stock cattle.
Picking cotton.
Wheat threshing.
Chopping cotton.
Three views of cotton oil mill.
Three views of light plant.
Strawberries, 54 inches in cir.
Sclerosis club.
XXth Century club
Ada flouring mill.
P C swine, F Haddleston
Berkshire swine, C W Floyd
P C swine, Daniel Hayes
Duncan block
United States officials at Ada
Int. Haynes' b'dw're store.
" Crawford & Bolen office.
" Surprise store.
" Ramsey's drug store.
" Cox Greer dry goods store.
" Mason drug store.
" Powers' hardware store.
" Browall & Faust's office.
" Dr. Martin's office.
" Ada Fur. & Coffin Co. store
" Webb & Ennis' law office.
" Duke Stone's law office.
" Crowder's barber shop.
" Epperson & Dean's office.
" L C Andrews' law office
" Duncan's furniture store
Residence of S M Torbett
" J B Tolbert
" H M Furman
" A M Croxton
" John Beard
" E W Hardin
" Dr Martin
" Dr McMillan
" A H Constant
" J F M Harris
" U G Winn
" R W Simpson
" Dr Hodges
" B A Mason
" Dr Brents
" Jno L Barringer
" Dr Nolen
" Dr Shands
" Frank Jones
" Dr Browall
" Tom Hope
" C M Chauncey
" M B Donaghey
" W C Graves
" T J Little
" Frank Jackson
" L T Walters
" J H Dorland
" C W Floyd
" R W Allen
" J T Bowers
" W G Broadfoot
" W W Sledge
" L C Andrews
" J L Miles

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Will do a general Civil and Criminal Practice.

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CAMPBELL & TERRELL

Attorneys-at-law

Practice in all Courts

Ada, I. T.

Steals Fire From the Mind

Malaria steals fire from the mind and vigor from the limb unless you take Dr. Mendenhall's Chill and Fever Cure to give yourself new vim. Better than quinine and does not effect the head. Pleasant to take. If you do not like it better than any other chill tonic G. M. Ramsey, druggist will pay your money back.

MISS NELLIE KENNEDY,

TRAINED NURSE.

Konawa - - - Ind. Ter.

Phone No. 33.

ADA STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

Is given up to be best. Do

Largest Agency Work

of any plant in this Territory.

Reed & Harrison

Wholesale and Retail Buggies

The Best Makes, the Lowest Prices

Geo. A. Truitt,

Engineer and Land Surveyor

Office Rear Ada National Bank.

Prompt and Careful Attention
Given to All Work
Entrusted.

We carry a full line of

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

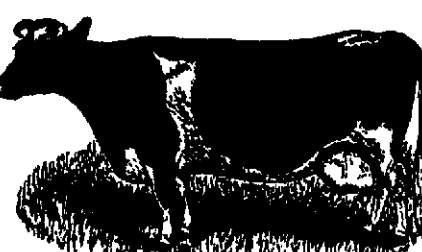
Your Patronage Solicited

Moss & Scribner

LEADING GROCERS
Phone 125 Main St



MEN AND WOMEN.
Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammation, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Catarrhs, and not straining or poisoning.
Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles \$2.75. Circular sent on request.



New Dairy

I have started my wagon and am now prepared to supply the people with choice milk and cream. Your patronage solicited.

R. L. MCGUYRE, Phone No. 193.

LOANS

Correct Neat Abstracts of Title at Reasonable Prices

W. H. EBEL, - - - Ada, Ind. Ter.

The NICKEL STORE

Where You Save Money on Everything.

Do you read our advertisements? I am not advertising simply to stimulate trade temporarily. I am advertising for permanent increase. I usually quote prices by which we can stand, unless the manufacturers advance the price. I advertise mostly to let you know how we do business all the time. I desire to convince you that it will pay you to trade with us regularly.

A few mentionings in TINWARE

Extra heavy tin pudding pans, 1 qt., 5c; 2 qt., 6c; 3 qt., 7c; 4 qt., 8c.
Tin pie plates, 2 for 5c.
Perforated pie plates 4c.
Plain jelly cake pan, deep, best goods, 5c each.
Loose bottom jelly or pie plates, 9c each.
Lipped oversize kettles, wire bail or handle, 10c, 14c, 18c, 20c.
Pot covers, ringed, hemmed, full size, only 5c.
Stamped dish pans, 10c and 15c.
Combination nutmeg and vegetable grater, loop handle, only 9c.
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Arm & Hammer brand soda, 4 lb. pkgs. for 25c.
K. C. baking powder, two 15 oz. cans for 25c.
2 oz. boxes Rag Blueing two boxes 5c.
Giant or Eagle Lye, 4 cans, 25c.
Silk Laundry soap, 8 cakes, 25c.
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Tanglefoot sticky fly paper, 2 double sheets 5c.
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New location on Main street third door west of Rollow's corner.

Phone 77.

FISHERMAN'S DAUGHTER.

By HELEN CHASE.

Luke came striding along the creek road with haste. He and Capt. Hutchinson were to sail over in the Bay Queen, the trim little sailboat moored just over yonder, and land at one of the beaches six miles away. They would sleep in a certain shelter hut known to all the old salts on the coast, and be up bright and early to do a day's fishing. Then home again over the bay on Christmas Eve, and ho! for the grand Christmas party "Miss Hutchinson" was to give!

"Hi, Luke!" sang out the captain, hailing him as he came up the path to the house. "Jes' wonderin' whar'n Tophet you wuz!"

"Where's Celeste?" said Luke, his strong face taking on a gentle look.

"She'll be here directly," said Mrs. Hutchinson, evasively.

Celeste was the daughter of her first marriage. She had been a dainty, odd little wail, who had never enjoyed her stepfather, either in her childhood or girlish days. Luke gave her a dog-like devotion, and she had accepted his love in the same passive way she had taken everything else in her unsatisfied, restless life, among people with whom she had no sympathy, even to the patient, honest mother who bore her.

"Can't wait for no courtin' bizness to-day," said the old bayman, petulant, who couldn't see how Luke could fancy Celeste, with her pale face, white Erylania, his own pretty daughter, with her poppy-colored cheeks, was nigh.

"Evy," he called, but she had slipped away down the path. "Fur's I know, Celeste is off somewheres 'long o' Pierre, an' that'll make Luke right mad to see 'em together."

Pierre was a young Frenchman who had played for dancing at the big summer hotel of the place, and who now lingered, making music with his violin for country balls and dances.

As the Bay Queen glided away from the shore into open water a gleam of a bit of red stuff caught Luke's eye in a secluded spot on the beach; and the good bayman's red left his cheek as he saw Celeste, with a gay scarf wrapped about her, and the arms of



"CAN'T WAIT FOR NO COURTIN' BIZNESS."

"that Kanuck cuss" around her, her face full of a joy such as he had never seen upon it before.

That night they slept in the shelter hut but to the booming of the surf, and next morning made for a point on the beach where the captain "always struck the biggest streak of fish luck." Noon came, and the lovely blue sky of the morning had given place to melancholy gray heavens, and the wind had sprung up petulantly.

"Luke, seems ter me ye're dretful oneasy," growled the captain from his seat "forrad." "Plenty o' time yit to h'ist sail and away 'fore night; can't leave this p'int yit; biggest streak o' fish luck I ever saw."

An hour passed. It began to grow dark and threatening. The captain swore gently, but he quit fishing and began to make preparations to sail home.

Barely had they got into the channel when the squall struck them. The Bay Queen leaped forward like a frightened thing.

There was a sudden roar behind them, a rising of a solid wall of water. The boat listed and went over with a last convulsive effort to hold her own, and the cry of the doomed men rang out sharply above the horrible din of the storm.

A great fire of drift-wood blazed in the settin'-room of the old captain's house. It was a wild Christmas eve that the marsh folks had come to celebrate within it.

Pierre's merry bow had drowned the noise of the rising storm for a time, but at last "it would not down," and its rush and swirl were heard above the reels and waites which the fiddler had played. The supper was hurried forward that those who lived at a distance might have time to reach their homes before the storm broke. The guests ate and drank while the bay lashed and foamed beyond the marsh. At last the "good-byes" were hurriedly said, the jolly party trooped off from the old homestead on the creek.

And the storm burst! Shrieking and walling and moaning, the wind swept down upon the land. It surged against the old house, and the women shuddered as they thought of their men at sea.

Pierre had stayed with the women in the little house on the marsh. He drew close to Celeste, laughing and telling droll stories to divert her.

"I hate that 'Kanuck,' so I do," said

Mrs. Hutchinson, as she hurried out into the kitchen to shut out the hateful sight. She was jealous for the absent Luke.

The storm was now a fearful thing. In all her 30 years of living on the bay front Mrs. Hutchinson remembered nothing like it. Pierre got out his violin and tried to drown the noise of it with loud, brilliant music, but he could not conceal nor cover the trembling of the house, the terrible shiver of every beam, rafter and plank within it.

Suddenly a thin stream of water crept under the front door.

"Lord a-massy," cried Mrs. Hutchinson, "the creek's a-risin'!"

Even so, it was. The water gained rapidly; it was a foot—two feet—deep upon the floor. The women got together some fuel, bread, blankets and a flask of spirits, and all together they ascended the narrow stairs—perhaps for the last time, they thought—to the garret. Then Pierre kindled a fire in the little air-tight stove, and the four sat down to await the end of the tempest, or else a sudden lifting of the old house by the tide surging around it, and a swift sweeping of the ancient structure out to sea.

"Aho! aho! Somebody open that window!" There was a sudden thud against the side of the house as a boat came up under the window. "The house'll never stan' till mornin'. You'll all be swept away! Come, hurry up! We've come to take you off!"

It was Joe Bradley, the boldest young bayman of the shore, who shouted these words to them as he kept his boat with great difficulty alongside of the house.

"The rest kin go if they wants to," said Mrs. Hutchinson; "but, as fur me—"

Her sentence remained unfinished, and in the tumult and confusion may have been misunderstood. At any rate, Celeste and Pierre got into the boat, which a violent gust of wind wrenched away from the house, and it was seen no more.

The two deserted women crept close together, clasping each other's hands, and thus they kept their lonely vigil in the now desolate house.

"Let's sing somethin', ma," said Erylania, after they had watched thus half an hour or so. "Don't you kinder miss Pierre's fiddle music? An' his Chris'mus mornin', too, now—it's four o'clock."

The pale unearthly light of the Christmas dawn stole into the room. What a sight met the eye, as its pallid beams illuminated the landscape! A raging, furious sea filled the spot where yesterday had stretched pleasant meadows and gardens, and where stood the houses of the neighbors, submerged to their upper stories most of them were now. Bits of wreckage, and boats floating bottom upward, were everywhere seen.

"Aho! aho!" again shouted Joe Bradley, coming back. "Got enny grub?"

"Yes," they shouted back, "thank ye," and then Erylania faltered out: "Have you—have you seen anything of the Bay Queen?"

"Not yit," answered Joe, trying to speak courageously.

"An' S'leste," said her mother, hastily.

"All right," was the brief answer, as Joe pulled quickly away.

The water began to subside and, as if worn out, the storm abated. One hour after another the two women sat with despairing eyes fixed on the distant horizon. But no battered and bruised Bay Queen came, beating her way slowly into the creek. The women scanned with feverish eyes each bit of wreckage that floated by, fearing to recognize some portion of the brave little craft.

A third time Joe's boat came up to the window with offers of assistance. The skipper would take them away anywhere they wished to go. There was his mother, now, whose house was dry and warm. She would be only too glad to take them in.

"No," said Mrs. Hutchinson, "S'leste would be comin' back soon." Then, eying Joe sharply, she said: "Where is she? What cher keepin' back from me?"

"Wall, if yer will know," said Joe, as if every word were being forced out of him, "S'leste and Pierre went to the city this mornin' after Father McKay had marri'd 'em."

The mother sat as if stunned. Erylania crept to her softly, and said: "You know, ma, as there was things 'bout S'leste that w'nt in us to understand. Po'try and that air high music, an' sech like; an' Pierre, he understood all them strange, uncommon things, an' she c'd talk to him 'bout 'em like she couldn't to us, an' so we musn't blame her so much, for she loved Pierre, an' when you love anybody—"

Erylania's voice sank down to a whisper. She looked out at the sea and covered her face with her hands.

Another hour passed. The short December day was drawing to a close. Suddenly there was a great noise and commotion under the window; Joe Bradley, shouting and laughing:

"Hullo, there, Miss Hutchinson! The Bay Queen's heerd from; she drifted right onto the beach whar the life-savin' station men be, capsized, an' Luke an' the cap'n held on. The cap'n, he's putty much beat out, and won't be hum for a day or two, but—"

Erylania could stand it no longer. She rushed down the slippery stairs, tore open the door with strong, desperate fingers, plunged into a foot of water, as she cleared the porch, and found Luke's great, burly arms about her.

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THE CRIMINAL.

(A True Story.)

By FRANK BARKLEY COPLEY.

In the course of his career, Skinny had been a pickpocket, thug, sneak-thief and burglar. He had also killed his man—a detective. Nearly 20 years of his life had been spent in prison.

He was now 35 years old. He was born in a tenement house, down near the Battery in New York city.

At the tender age of seven, Skinny was sent to the Catholic protrectory in Westchester for tapping the till in a bakery. There he met a boy about a year older than himself who was in for picking pockets. His name was Tommy Tobin.

Before they were 18 they had been repeatedly imprisoned, and were classed by the police among New York's most dangerous criminals. Skinny was barely 21 when he tripped up a detective who was chasing a pickpocket. The detective blackened his eyes and punched his nose out of joint, and three days later Skinny attacked him in the street with a knife. At first it was thought the detective would recover, and Skinny, pleading guilty to felonious assault, got off with a sentence to four years in Sing Sing. Soon after he "went up" his victim died; but Skinny could not now be prosecuted for murder, and so he escaped the gallows.

After that the police hounded him more than ever. Once six detectives got him in a cell at police headquarters and pounded him within an inch of his life; then he was sent back to Sing Sing on a trumped-up charge of grand larceny. During that term he spent two weeks in the "cooler," or dark cell, for cursing the keeper, and that is how he developed his lumbago.

Whatever may be said about Sing Sing to-day, its conditions at that time certainly were not conducive to the development of athletes, neither was it a place where men were likely to be filled with the joy of living. Skinny's lumbago steadily grew worse; his sullen stoicism began to yield; and it was in the spring of 1896 that he, with two years more to serve, and no prospect beyond that but more hounding by the police, finally gave way to the despair that was gripping his soul and began to hoard his morphine tablets. The



HE AGAIN READ THE LETTER.

prison physician gave him now and then a little morphine to relieve his sufferings.

"Be careful how you use the tablets," the doctor had said one day, "20 will kill a man."

"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight"—slowly Skinny counted his little flat pills—"ten, twelve, fourteen—sixteen." Only four more, and he would have ready to hand an easy escape from his sufferings.

On that very day a new era dawned for Sing Sing. Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth came there to begin the work of the Volunteer Prison League. She had a theory that if convicts were treated, not as wild animals, but as human beings, they would respond; that what was needed in the case of the great majority of confirmed criminals was a little sympathy and love. Her ideas amused the prison officials; but, believing she had only to test her theory to be convinced of its impracticability, they agreed that the 700 prisoners should be assembled in the chapel on Sunday, May 24, 1896, to hear her talk.

The scene was a strange one. In the body of the chapel sat the 700 men in stripes, their faces shaven, their hair closely cropped, most of them debased, vicious, vile; while about them hovered their armed and vigilant keepers. On the platform stood all alone the winsome little woman with the sweet voice and the gracious presence.

She did not preach a sermon. As a woman speaking unto men, she simply tried to make them take the common-sense view of the suffering engendered by sin, and the happiness that comes from right living, and she promised that if any man present wished to start anew when he got out of prison, and would come to her, she would see he got a chance. Then she asked all that were desirous of turning over a new leaf to stand up.

Summer came and went, with Skinny still nervously fingering his morphine tablets. Constantly he brooded over the remarkable woman that called convicts her friends and boys. Why, she spoke of them and addressed them as if there really was something good in them! On his bed of pain he tried to picture what she looked like. One night he cried out:

"My God! but she must be all right!"

From out their hiding place he drew the tablets—he had 20 now—ground them up with the heel of his shoe, and blew the dust out into the corridor.

The struggle had lasted five months. It was in the latter part of October

that Skinny applied to the chaplain for permission to write an extra letter.

"To whom are you going to write?" he was asked.

"Mrs. Booth," he answered.

Never a man awaited with more eagerness a reply to a letter. Days passed without its being received, and Skinny began to regret what he had done. Then one memorable day he received this:

"34 Union Square, New York City, November 6, 1896

"My Dear Friend: I was very glad to get your letter of the 27th. I should have answered it sooner, only I am sure you will understand how busy I have been since I have come home.

"I am very glad that you have written me so freely. I thoroughly believe all that you say, and I want to assure you that I, for one, think that there is hope for you, and I will gladly do all I can to help and encourage you. I think there is every reason why you should be cheered to go on and do better, while you are even in prison as well as when you come out of it.

"I am determined that those who are trying to lead straight, honest lives shall have a chance, never mind how many terms there are back of them.

"I am particularly interested in those who never had a chance; so you can remember now that you have at least one friend who will stand by you and help you while you prove yourself thoroughly sincere and earnest.

"I will gladly send you the Volunteers' Gazette, and I hope that its pages may be a cheer and inspiration to you.

"Now I pray that the dear Lord may fill your heart with hope, and enable you to begin to lead a new life right there in Sing Sing.

"Believe me, your friend to help you,"

"MAUD B. BOOTH."

Skinny read the letter in a kind of stupor. One sentence, however, had burned itself into his brain. It had been underscored. "I thoroughly believe all that you say." There was a good woman in the world that believed in him! To make sure he was not mistaken he again read the letter. Still he was not convinced, and for the third time he read it.

Slowly its purport dawned on his consciousness. He had a friend in a good woman that was going to stand by and help him! Sitting on his cot in his little cell, there in the grim old prison, this convict, this thief, this thug, bowed low his closely-cropped head, while tears rained down his hardened features and watered the prison stripes.

Since November, 1893, Skinny has been in the employ of a leading manufacturer of New York city who is interested in Mrs. Booth's prison work. When he started out on his new life, Skinny had to prove his mettle. Until he regained his strength he collected donations with a horse and wagon for Hope Hall, where Mrs. Booth's "boys" live while they recover from the effects of their imprisonment. Beginning work for the manufacturer, he had a hard time. Sometimes he made only \$3.50 a week, and never more than five dollars.

Then he received the job of running the elevator at a regular salary of \$10 a week, with the privilege of lodging in a room in the factory. Skinny was rich now. In a little more than a year he had \$300 in the savings bank. And what do you think he did with it? Every cent he turned over to a friend who had a large family and was out of work. He missed the money, too; for there was a girl in the factory about whom he was entertaining serious thoughts.

The romance was brought to a crisis when Skinny got his foot crushed in the elevator. The foot had to be turned all night, and the girl insisted upon acting as nurse. That made Skinny tell Mrs. Booth he wished to marry. She approved, on the condition that the girl be informed about his past life. Skinny accordingly gave his sweetheart this information, and the view she took of the matter was that his many years of imprisonment made his present honest life all the more admirable. They were married in November, 1901, Mrs. Booth, who is an ordained clergyman, performing the ceremony.

Skinny's employer lent him money to furnish a flat, and his employer's wife and Mrs. Booth saw that the bride needed nothing essential. Although their means were limited, Mr. and Mrs. Skinny prospered from the start. Each week something was set aside to discharge their debt, and when Skinny, a year later, was promoted to the post of night watchman at a salary of \$14 a week, they were soon free and clear.

At the present day, Skinny continues to mount guard every night over property worth thousands of dollars. His home on First avenue is as scrupulously clean a place as you could hope to find. And there you now will see two little baby girls. When they become 16 years old they are going to join the Volunteers.

Recently Skinny was asked if he had felt any temptation to steal since he came out of prison in 1898.

"Well," he replied, "you know they say that once a crook always a crook."

"But how is it with you?" it was insisted.

"Now look here," said Skinny, "why should I want to steal? I've got a good wife who knows how to keep house, and two fine kids, and \$125 in the bank. Why, I've got everything in life I want!"

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The One Who Loved a Soldier.

By EDWIN BALMER.

They bundled him into the hospital tent, a mile to the rear of the advance line, where he fell. The field surgeon, who was very busy that day, hastily bandaged the young officer's face and forehead before turning his patient over to the native attendant. "Watch him carefully, Noto," he said, as the Tagal took his master in his arms, "he is delirious—er—he is out of his mind. Watch him carefully."

The doctor turned to attend another case, and the Filipino held his master gently but firmly down upon the cot.

The soldier murmured to himself as he slept, and seemed troubled and uneasy in his mind, so that the servant listened curiously to learn his master's need.

"Ah, he talks of a woman," the native said, wonderingly to himself, "and of one woman, as is the manner of these men. Can a woman of yours come to this place, my master? Lie still; she cannot." But the wounded man smiled slightly and seemed quite content as he reassured himself again: "She will come. She has promised, and I need her now. She will come."

He knew that she had come as soon as they laid him down in the new place which neither jolted nor rolled about. He could not recognize her voice as she spoke to him, but she caught him in her arms and cried with him, as he had known all along that she would do.

"Victor, dear," she said. "Victor, you know me? O, you must know me?"

He tried very hard to comprehend, but he could not. Yet he smiled contentedly and pressed her hand. "She has come to me. She is here," he repeated, and then, as his mind wandered: "Victor? She talks of Victor. Who is he?"

The surgeon, who, accompanied by the girl, had come from the east to perform the operation in that San Francisco hospital, bent over his patient; but as the sick man murmured on incoherently, the specialist turned to the girl beside him.

"That organic trouble is relieved, I think," he said, and his tone was professionally even. "That is, I have done



LOOKED INTO HER FACE.

all that I can. The operation is quite successful—mechanically," he added, slowly.

"You mean?"

For days and weeks she seldom left the sick man's side.

"He does not know even me," she said to the attendant doctor in the hospital. Listen. What does he mean?"

"She has come to me," the sick man repeated over and over again. "She had promised to come, and she is here. But why does she say she is the other? Why does she say she is Grace? For what is Grace to me, since she is here?"

"Again the girl bent over him. "Yes, Victor, dear," she said. "This is Grace who has come to you. O, don't you know me?"

But again the sick man cried out, impatiently: "She is here. Why does she talk of the other?"

They would not allow her to be present during the second operation. The months of constant watching and nursing had worn upon her, and they thought it better that she should not see the almost inevitable failure of the second time. After it was over the surgeon went to the girl's room.

"Is he—what is it?" she cried. "What is it? O, I am strong. I can bear it."

She threw her hands forward beseechingly as she spoke, and the surgeon, realizing that his manner was misunderstood, came forward and took her hands in his own.

"He will see," the old doctor said, "and his mind is already clear. The operation, my dear, has been entirely successful—more so than we could possibly have hoped for."

He hesitated awfully, as if in doubt how to proceed, and his tone was not the bearer of good tidings. He looked strangely at the girl before him; it seemed to surprise him that she had borne the weeks of anxiety with a courage that had only added a sweet earnestness to the beauty of her face. He drew her toward him, but she, realizing that he was concealing something, held back.

"What is it?" she asked. "You must not try to deceive me now. It is better," she went on, steadily, "that I know the whole truth. There is a complication?"

"Yes," the other replied, reluctantly, "there is a complication; but not as you understand it. They will say that I have made the blind to see again, and that I have restored the mind of the insane—and because I was

the machine which did the work, I will have to let them say it. But it will not be true. And so," he continued, "I have come to say that you are the one who accomplished it all. I had given him up; but you did not. With any other surgeon you might still have succeeded; but I, without you, would have been helpless."

Again he stopped abruptly, but Miss Sherman made him proceed.

"What is it?" she persisted. "That was not what you came to say."

"No, it was not. That was merely the pleasanter part. The rest—the rest," he repeated doubtfully, "is harder, and I do not know how to say it. But you remember that in his delirium he seemed to think you two women—or at least another woman. He did not connect your name with that other woman; but, nevertheless, he seemed to identify your presence with her. So we thought that perhaps his memory of you was confused and that you really were the one he kept asking for. But, my dear," the surgeon went on, hurriedly, and as a man who would finish an unpleasant task, "he did not know that you were the one who had come, and he was not asking for you. There is another who has taken your place in his thoughts. He thinks only of that girl, and he supposes that she has been with him all the time. That, I think, is the complication."

"And when you told him it was I?"

"We have not told him yet. He is very weak, and it is better that he should think that the girl he loves and upon whom he depends is the one who has been with him and will continue to be at his side."

As he finished an attendant hurried in.

"If Miss Sherman is ready," he said, "had you not better bring her in? Your patient, sir, is very restless."

Without waiting for a reply the other hastened away; so the surgeon turned to the girl beside him.

"I have sent for the other woman," he continued, as if he had not been interrupted. "She is Eleanor Clayton, of New York. I believe you know the family. She cannot be here for four days. During that time his eyes will remain bandaged. His recollection will not be acute; and as he will not see, he need not know that she is not or has not been here. He depends upon her so much that it would harm him to know the truth. There are only four days more before Miss Clayton may arrive—and he must not know yet."

He half put his arm about her to support and comfort her in case she should need it; but she shook him off. It was she, not himself, who led the way into the room where the sick man lay.

And then, on the fourth morning, when they unbandaged his eyes and Eleanor Clayton arrived from New York, Miss Sherman broke down completely. For the last few days, only the force of her will had kept up the strength impaired by the weeks of constant anxiety. And now, as she realized that she was to see him no more, and that he, who owed his mind and sight to her, would not see her, it was more than she could bear. Accordingly, she went to her little apartment near the ward where she had watched, and waited for new strength for her solitary journey home.

Yet, as she approached the hallway, a strange cry stopped her, so that she stood still and heard all. There had been a confusion of sounds, and voices when the other woman entered, but almost at once a bewildered cry came from the officer's lips.

"What is it?" he cried, wonderingly. "What is the matter? My eyes! My eyes! Yes—Yes. They are all right. I see. I see again. And I see that you are here. You are here," he repeated, and yet there was a strange incredulity in his tone. "But when I did not see you it was so different. I can see you now and know that you are here; but—when I close my eyes, why, is it that I cannot feel that you are here as before?"

He passed his hand confusedly over his eyes. "Yes, I see. I see. I have regained my sight; but what—what is it that I have lost?"

The woman beside him bent nearer. "What is it, my dear? Can I do nothing?"

Again he passed his hand wearily over his brow.

"Why has my sight changed everything?" he demanded, almost fiercely. "Oh, no, no! I didn't mean that. I am sick, and perhaps I do not know what I say. I see you at last, and know that you are here, and have been with me through it all. Some day when I am stronger, I will know how to thank you. I suppose I am very weak—and tired, and—and I think—I think—I want to be alone."

He closed his eyes, and sinking back exhausted, he seemed to fall asleep. Eleanor Clayton, at a sign from the doctor, quietly withdrew, and for a moment left the slumbering man alone. It was then that Miss Sherman entered the room and knelt at the side of the man she loved. She bent forward and kissed the hand which lay beside him; and something more than mere contact must have disturbed his slumbers, for suddenly he awoke. "It's all right again," he murmured, "I can feel that you are here again. It is all right."

Then, as she knelt beside him, he opened his eyes again and looked into her face. He did not seem to understand at once; but nevertheless he smiled quite happily and contentedly as he put all his strength to draw her to him.

"You are she," he said; "the one who came."

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